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ART WORK
OF


Atlanta, Georgia.

PUBLISHED IN NINE PARTS


GRAVURE ILLUSTRATION CO.

1903.

ART WORK
of
Atlanta, Georgia.



Published in Nine Parts.



THE GRAVURE ILLUSTRATION COMPANY,
CHICAGO, ILL.

1903.

2012

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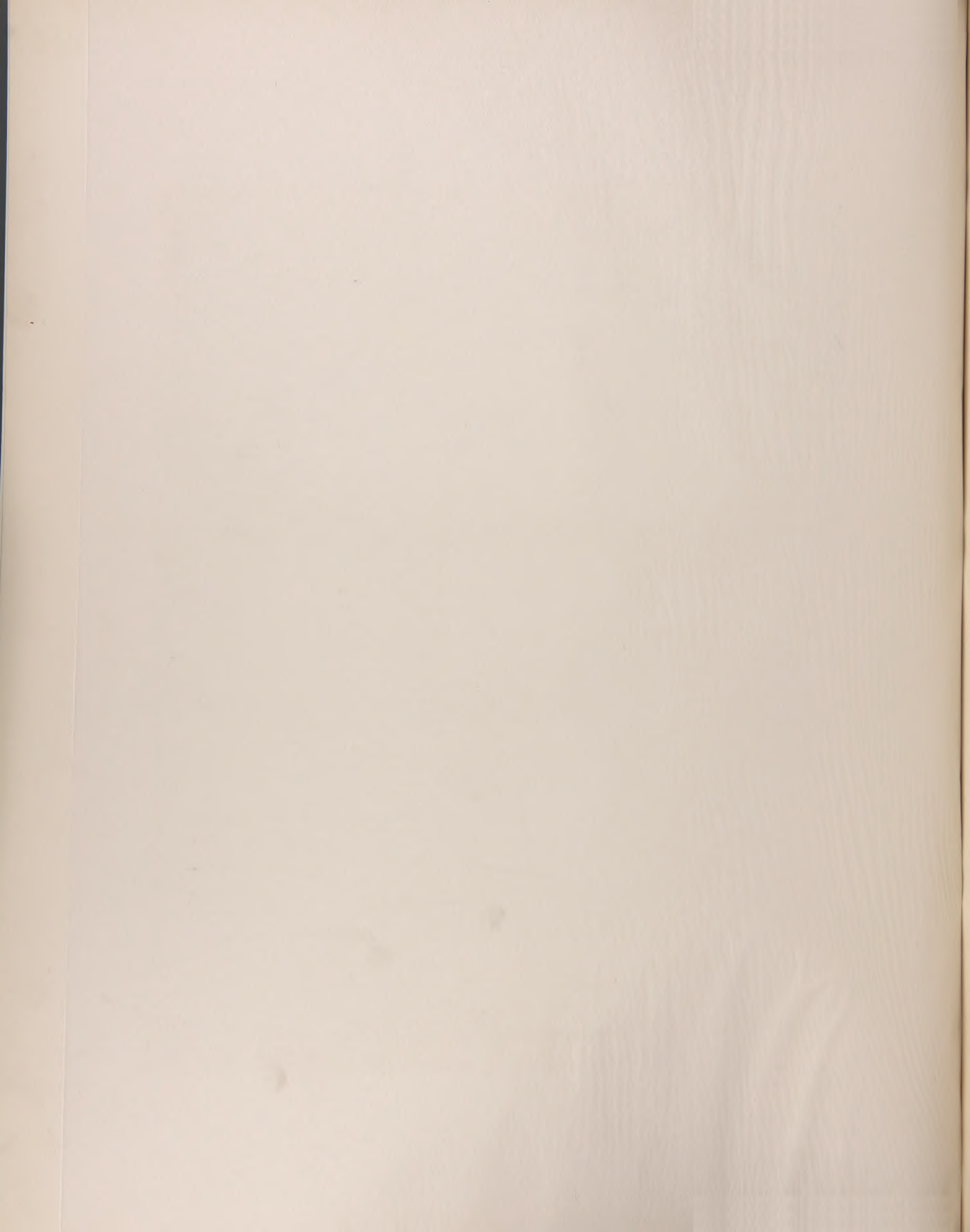


SCENE IN GRANT PARK.

ATLANTA.

Located on the ridge that divides the watershed of the Atlantic Ocean from that of the Gulf of Mexico, Atlanta, the gate city of the South, possesses natural and climatic advantages of which few inland cities in America can boast. Every opportunity offered for beautifying the city has been accepted until today Atlanta is known as one of the prettiest cities in the country.

Thirty nine years ago the site occupied by Atlanta was a mass of ruins and ashes, and the last of Sherman's soldiers were leaving the desolate spot on their famous march to the sea. With a population of 11,000 Atlanta, at that time, was the principal strategic point of advantage held by the Southern army. From here the supplies were distributed to the surrounding country. The bloody strife that was waged on these hills between two armies for the possession of the town makes one of the reddest pages of history. Between the two forces Atlanta was left,





SCENE IN GRANT PARK.



RESIDENCE OF F. G. du BIGNON.

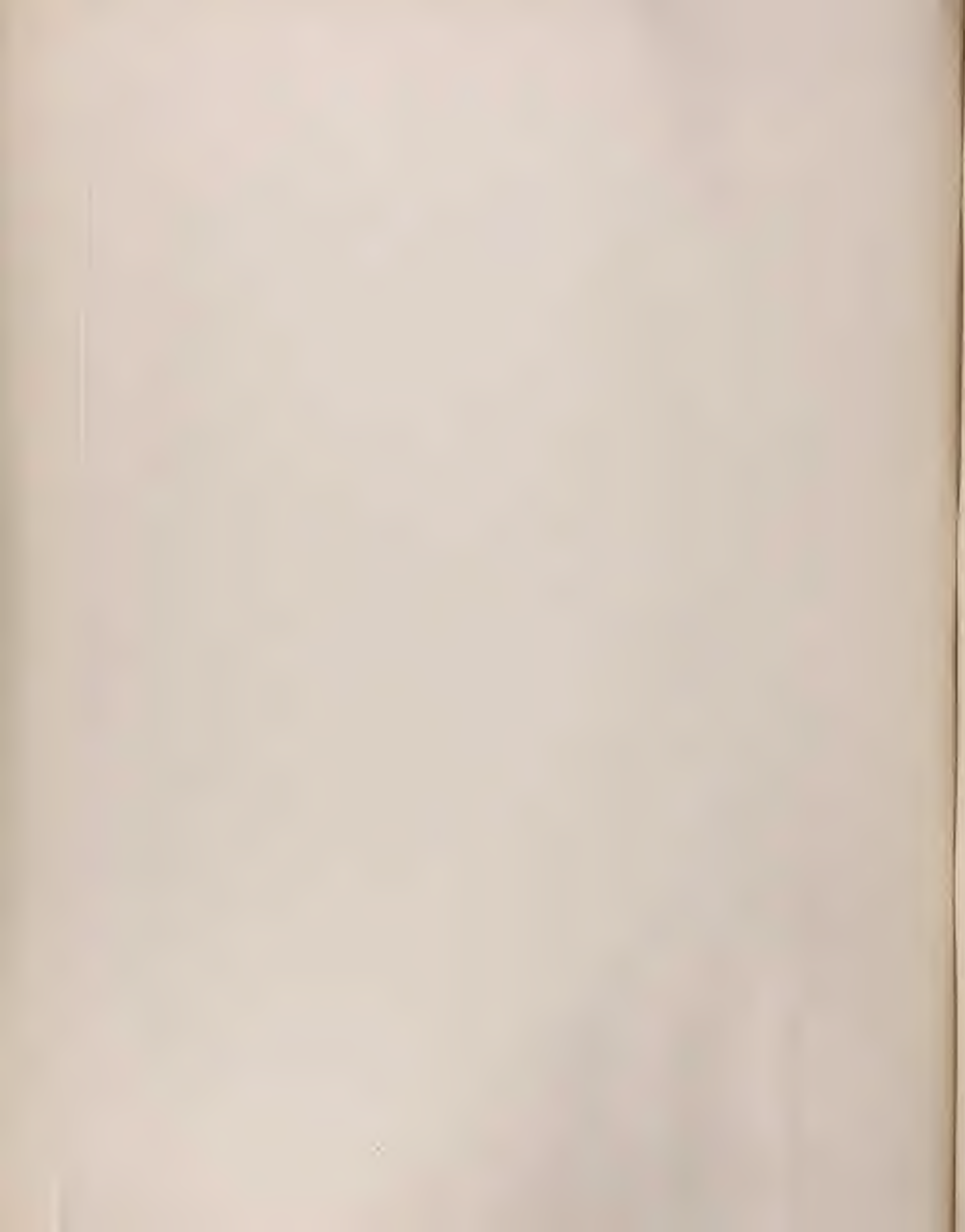


RESIDENCE OF M. R. EMMONS.





SCENE IN GRANT PARK.

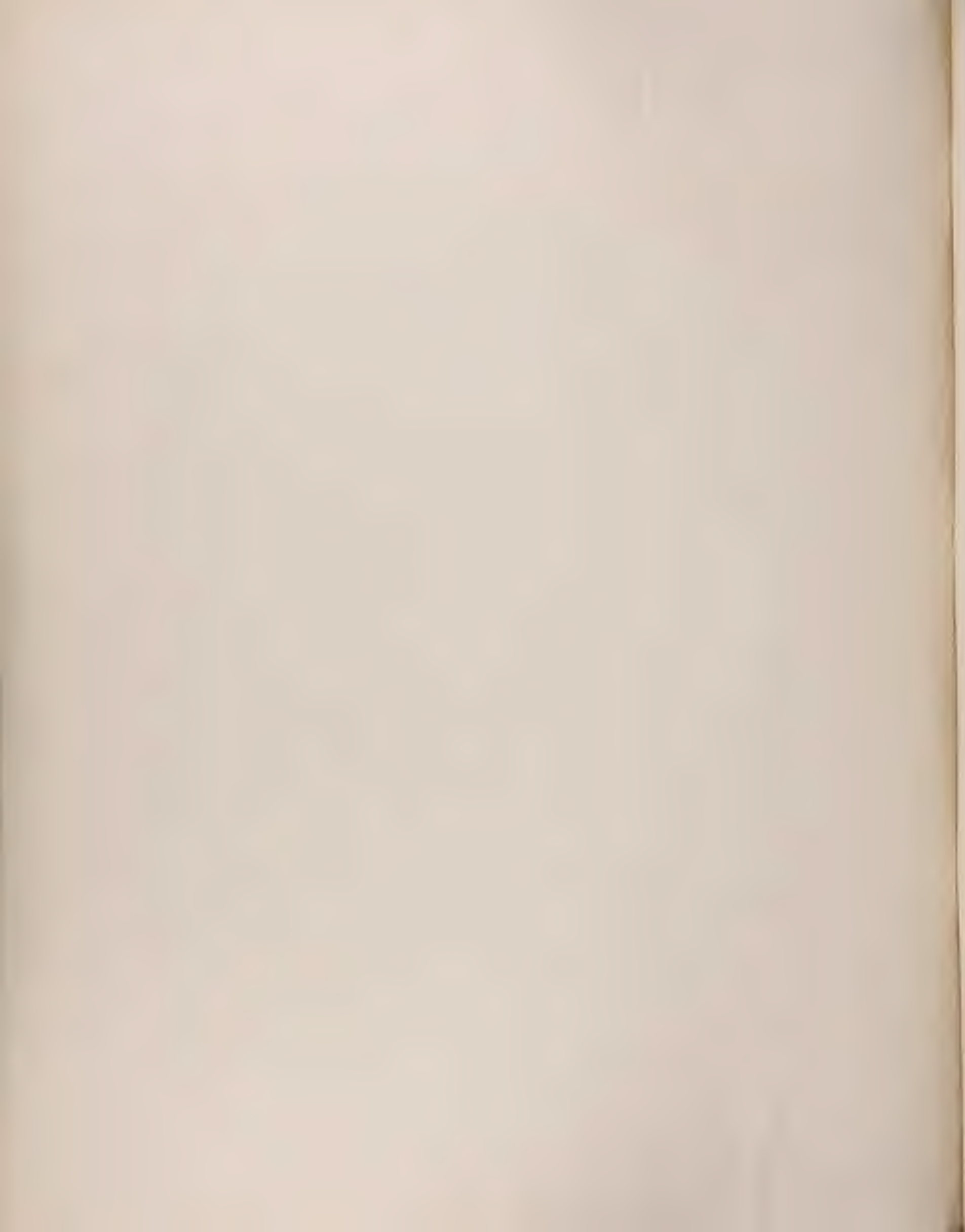




RESIDENCE OF EDWARD C. PETERS.

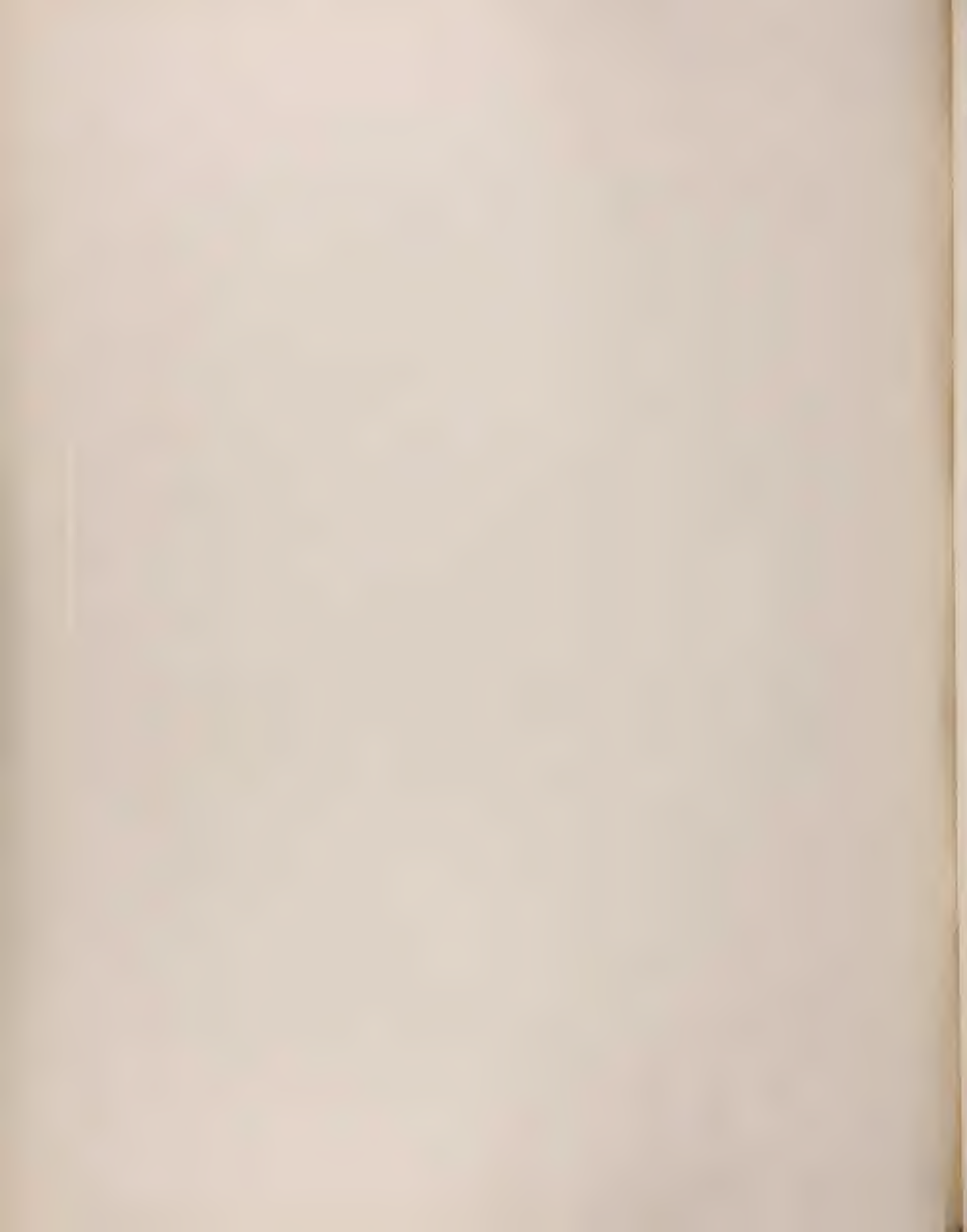


RESIDENCE OF JOHN R. DICKEY.





ENTRANCE TO WESTVIEW CEMETERY.





RESIDENCE OF JAMES S. AKERS



RESIDENCE OF DR. JOHN R. HOPKINS.





SCENES IN WESTVIEW CEMETERY.





SCENE IN GRANT PARK.



CONFEDERATE BREAST WORKS. College Park.





RESIDENCE OF W. H. PATTERSON.



RESIDENCE OF ALEXANDER W. SMITH.

dismantled, desolate and deserted. The smoke that arose from the rains gave no prophecy of what was to follow in the future and the ensuing events mark a marvelous epoch in Southern history.

On the very hills where, thirty-nine years ago, lay the ruins of a small town, Atlanta, a city covering twelve square miles of territory, with a population of 100,000 people and with a reputation as the most progressive city of the South, today rears her head. By means of the old fortifications and the stones that mark the falling place of some hero, only is it possible to see any signs of the conflict of the past.

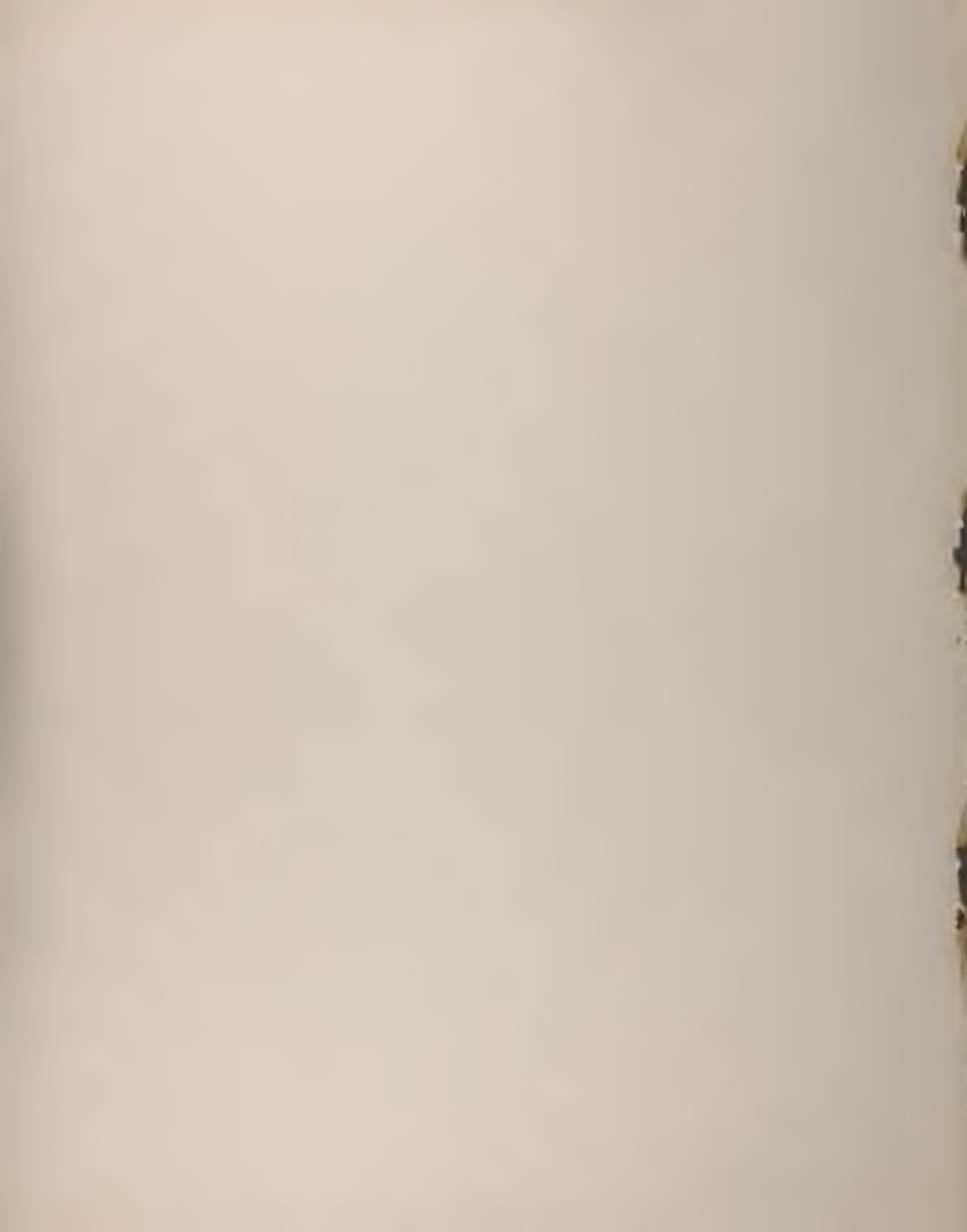
But these same events have resulted in making Atlanta, from an historical point of view, one of the most interesting cities in the United States. In the very midst of the busiest part of the city stands an old lamp post that was pierced through and through by a portion of a bombshell. Directly behind this relic of war stands a handsome twelve-story building, the latest addition to progressive enterprise.

Of particular historical interest is the old Leyden House on Peachtree street, which was used at various times by officers of the Federal army. It is said that General Sherman stopped at this house during his passage through Atlanta and that the building was used by General Howard and other Federal officers.

General Sherman's headquarters were located in the present girls' High School building on Mitchell street, at the corner of Washington. The Episcopal Cathedral was used by the Federal troops during their occupancy of Atlanta, and a claim against the government for damages sustained at the time is now being heard in the United States court.

The Leyden House is of the old Southern style of architecture and bears many scars made by shells and bullets during the great battle. The property has recently been sold to a company which will remove the historical landmark and build on its site a modern apartment house. Already the old Leyden House is surrounded by modern buildings and it stands alone as a monument of the past in the midst of twentieth century progress.

Every possible effort has been made by the Daughters of the Confederacy and historical societies to preserve every place made important by history, and these efforts have met with such success that it is possible to trace the maneuvers of each army and to view with accuracy the scene of every important event of the campaign of Atlanta. Appropriate monuments mark the spots where Generals Walker and McPherson fell during the battle, within a short distance of each other. The breastworks that surround the city have been preserved to such an extent that they are distinctly visible and can be easily traced. The battlefields of the battle of Peachtree Creek, which was the fiercest of the Atlanta engagements, have been marked. In this manner the historical importance of Atlanta has been clearly preserved in a way to add new interest to the city.





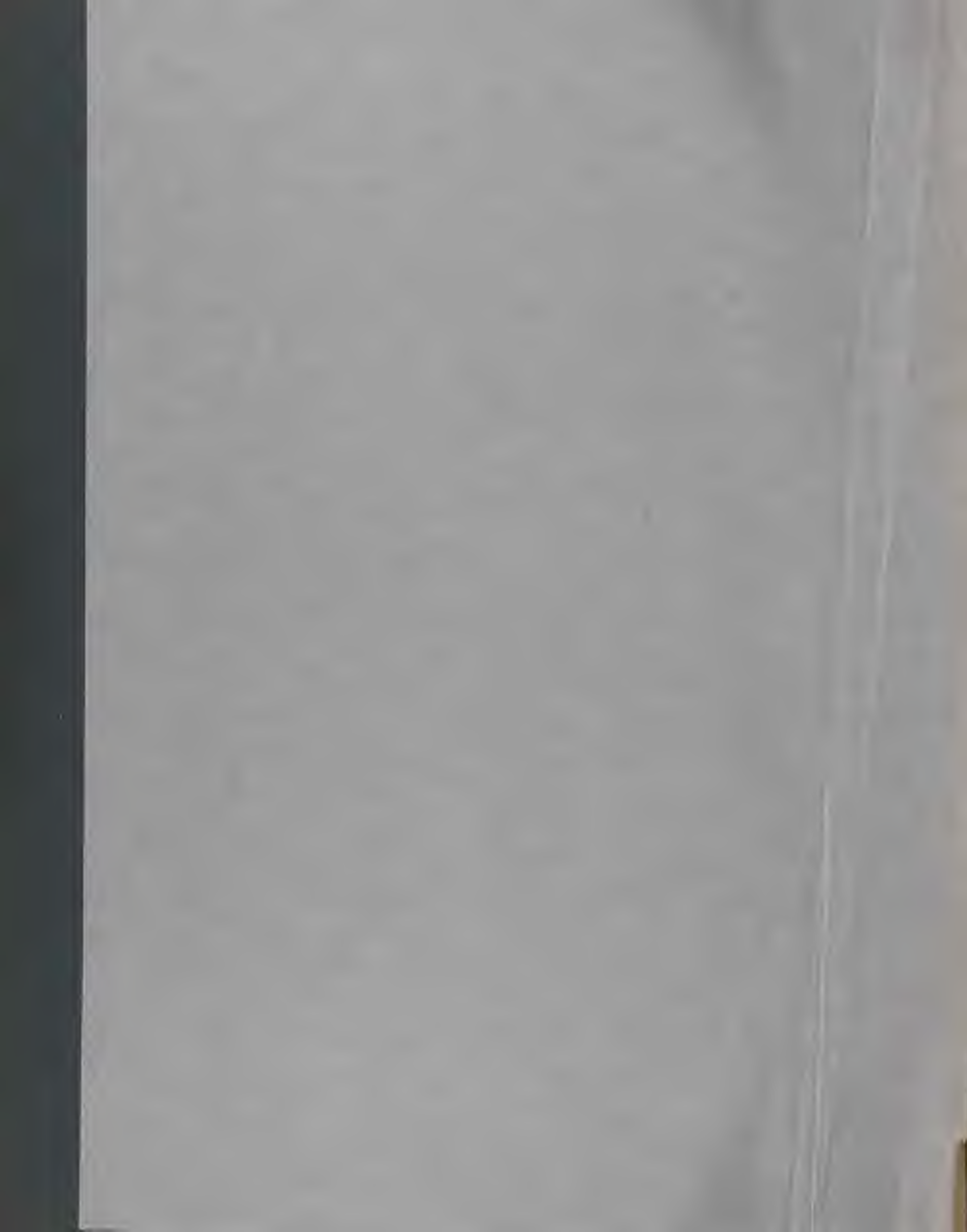
ART WORK
OF

Atlanta, Georgia.

PUBLISHED IN NINE PARTS

SCOTT & BOWNE
ILLUSTRATION CO.

1895





PIEDMONT HOTEL.

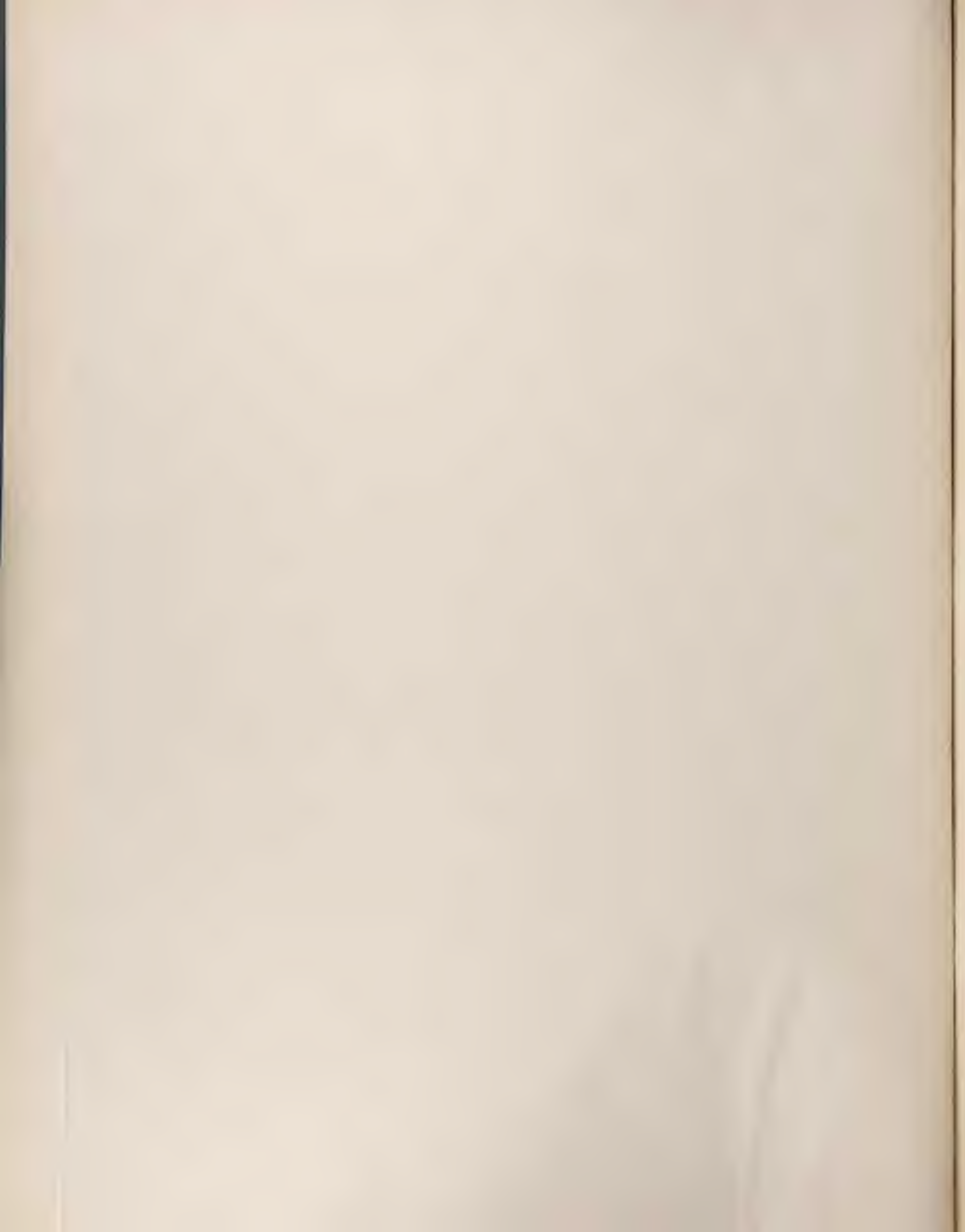




RESIDENCE OF JACK J. SPALDING.

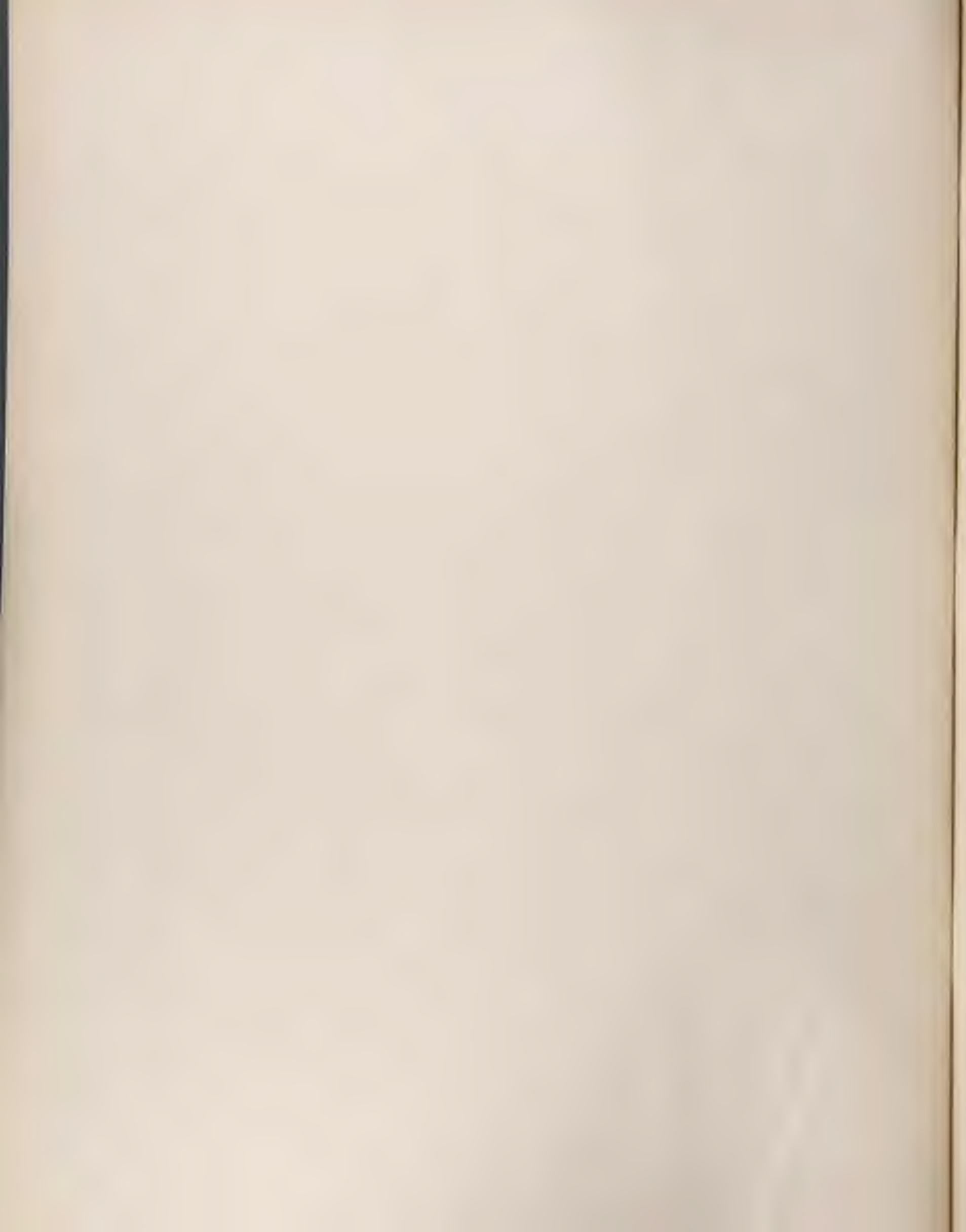


RESIDENCE OF DR. J. M. CRAWFORD.





SCENE AT INMAN PARK.





RESIDENCE OF CLIFFORD L. ANDERSON.



SHERMAN'S HEADQUARTERS.

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SCENE AT SOUTHERN FEMALE COLLEGE GROUNDS. -College Park.





RESIDENCE OF T. P. WESTMORELAND.



SCENE AT INMAN PARK.



COURT HOUSE.



RESIDENCE OF J. F. BURKE.



RESIDENCE OF E. T. BROWN.



RESIDENCE OF C. T. LADSON.



RESIDENCE OF MAYOR EVAN P. HOWEL.

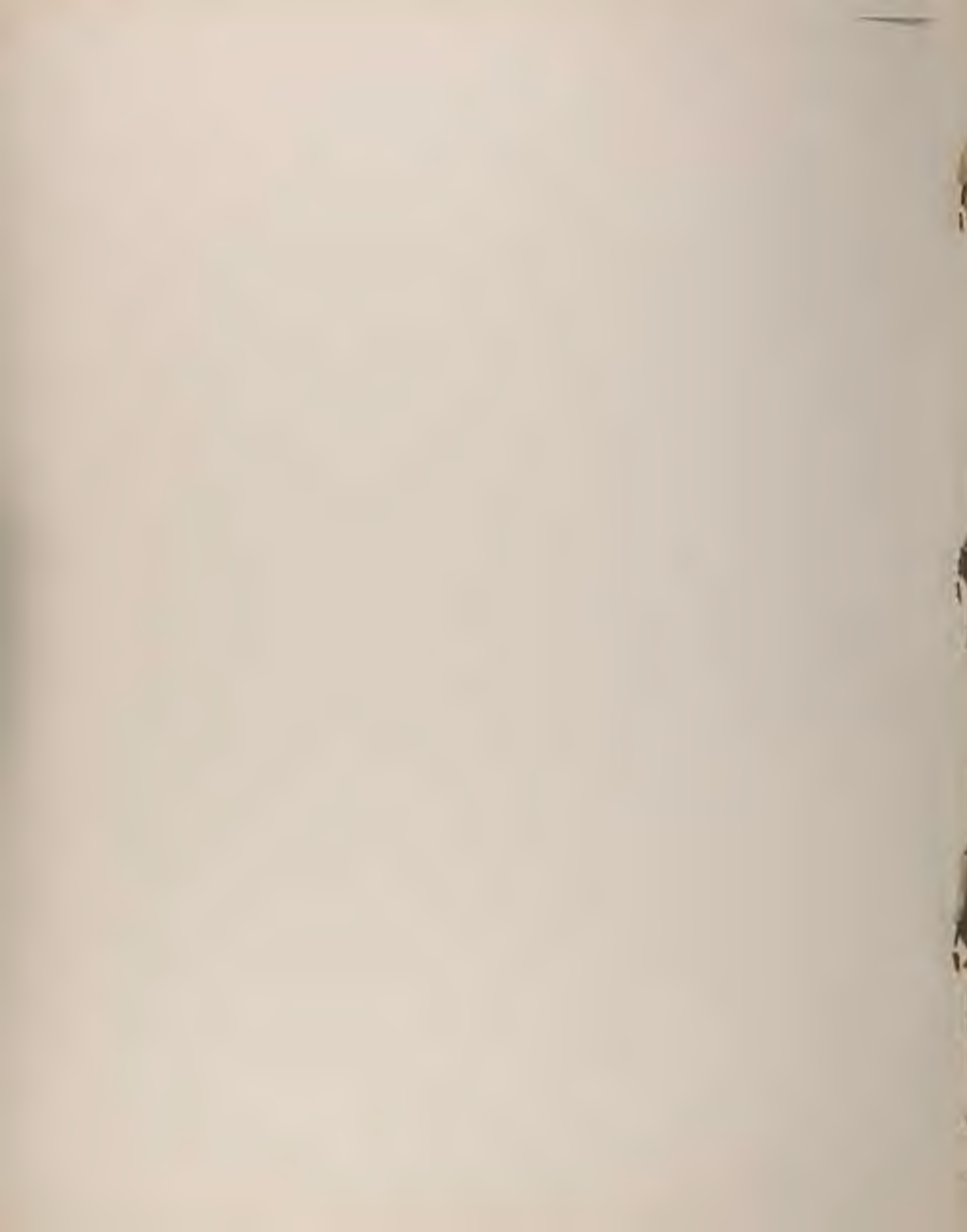
The growth of Atlanta prior to its baptism of fire in 1864 was almost if not quite as rapid and remarkable as the second growth, which has resulted in the city of today. The original Marietta was the terminus of the Georgia Railroad and was represented by a collection of shanties occupied by the men who were engaged in constructing the railroad. The first importance of the place was derived from the fact that a railroad ended at this particular spot; since that day the growth of Atlanta has been closely allied with the development of the railroads that traverse this section of the country. The chief importance of the town lies in its importance as a railroad center. Its value as a strategic point was demonstrated during the civil war and during the late Spanish-American war.

From the time the city was founded, during the latter part of the forties, until its destruction in 1864, it had acquired a population of 11,000 people. At the close of the war less than 300 houses were left standing—the place was practically deserted. But this condition did not long prevail. The energy that has become known as the "Atlanta spirit" arose to the occasion, with the result that the Atlanta of today stands as a monument to the enterprise and ability of those who were left homeless and penniless in the face of the dark days of reconstruction.

Few Southern cities recovered from the effects of the war with such great rapidity. The attractions for capital and for health-seekers were such that a cosmopolitan population has resulted and Atlanta presents an appearance entirely different from what one expects of a Southern city. There is none of that leisure and easy-going aspect that one expects in a Southern town. On the other hand, there is a surplus of energy and the street scenes are equal, on a smaller scale, to those of New York.

During the latter part of 1846 the rough element of the town became so troublesome that the better element recognized the necessity of securing a charter. The town was then known as Marietta, and when the legislature was petitioned for a charter the suggestion was made, and heartily endorsed, to change the name to Atlanta. With the name "Atlanta" substituted for Marietta, the petition went to the legislature and was granted. Various people have been given credit for the suggestion of the name and it has never been thoroughly established who was the originator of the idea. It is supposed that Atlanta was used as an abbreviation of Atalanta.

A large portion of the population consisted of railroad men who were connected with the operating departments and the building of the three railroads then entering the limits. This element was obstreperous and law-breaking to such a degree as to become positively troublesome and presented a serious problem. Under the charter the authorities were able to deal with the law-breakers in a summary manner. With the securing of the charter Atlanta developed from a small railroad station into a city, and this small act meant more for the future of the city than those who were responsible for it ever dreamed.



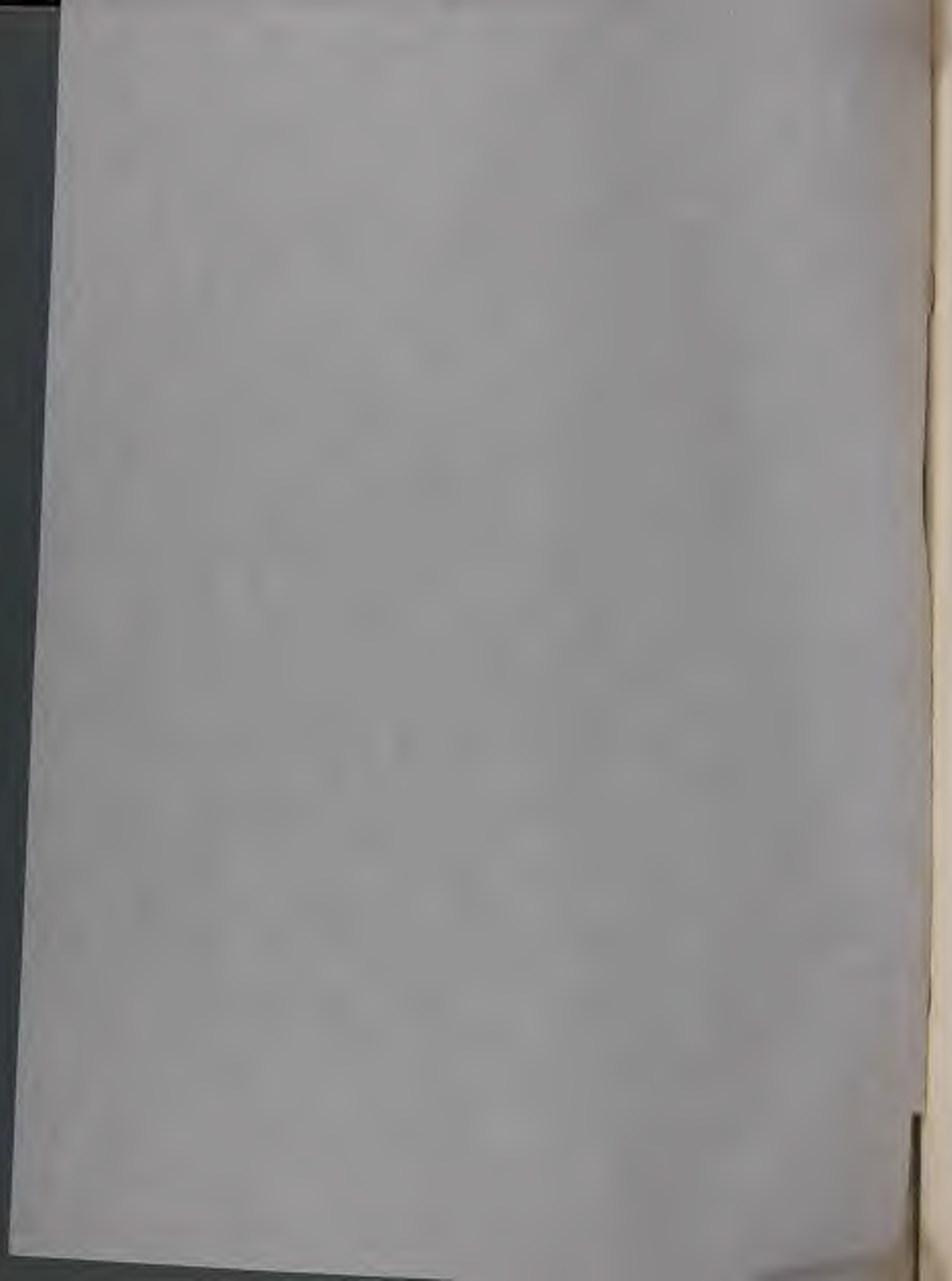


ART WORK

OF

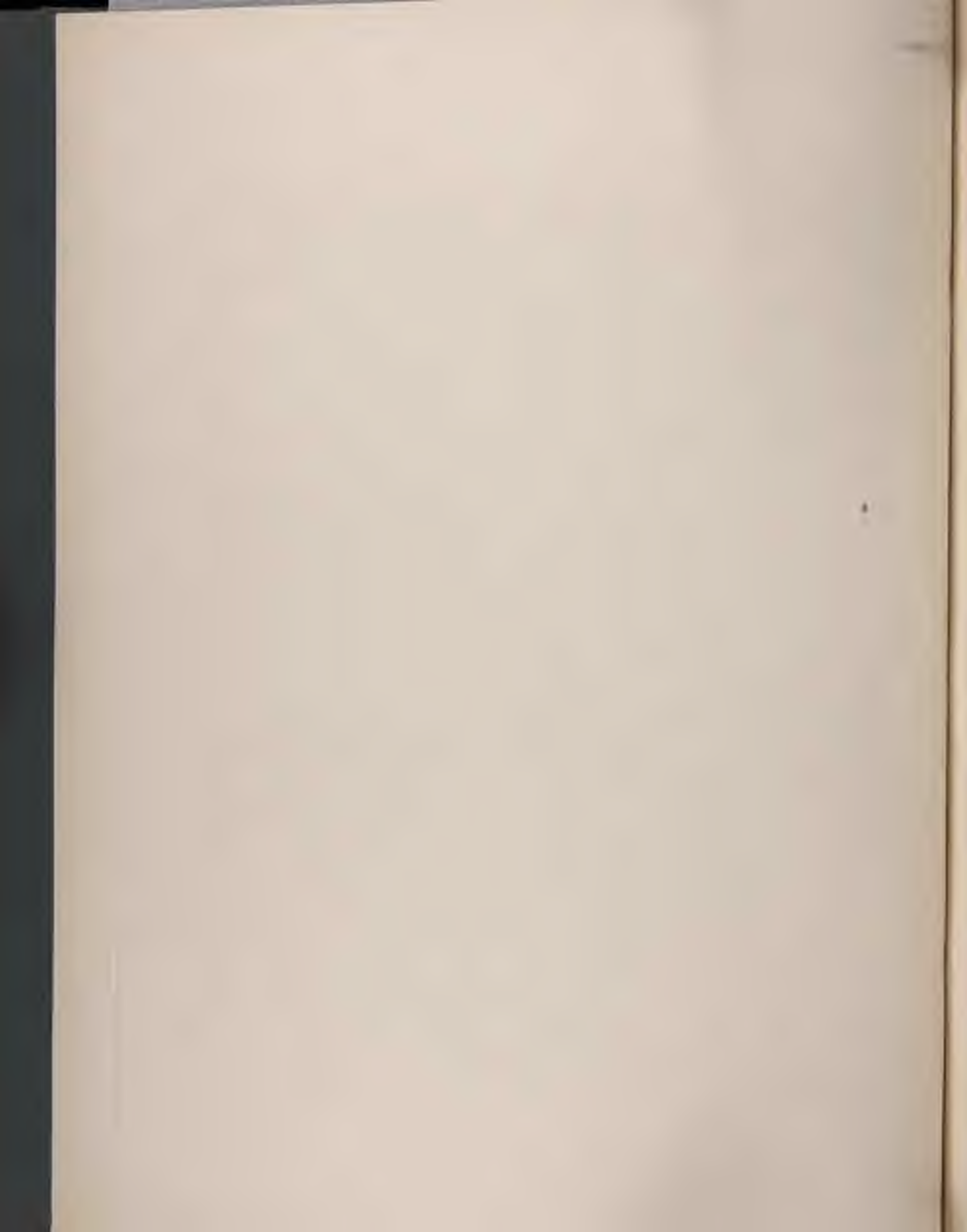
Atlanta, Georgia.

THE ATLANTA ARTISTS' UNION
AND THE ATLANTA ARTISTS' ASSOCIATION
OF THE ATLANTA ARTISTS' ASSOCIATION





SCENE IN GRANT PARK.

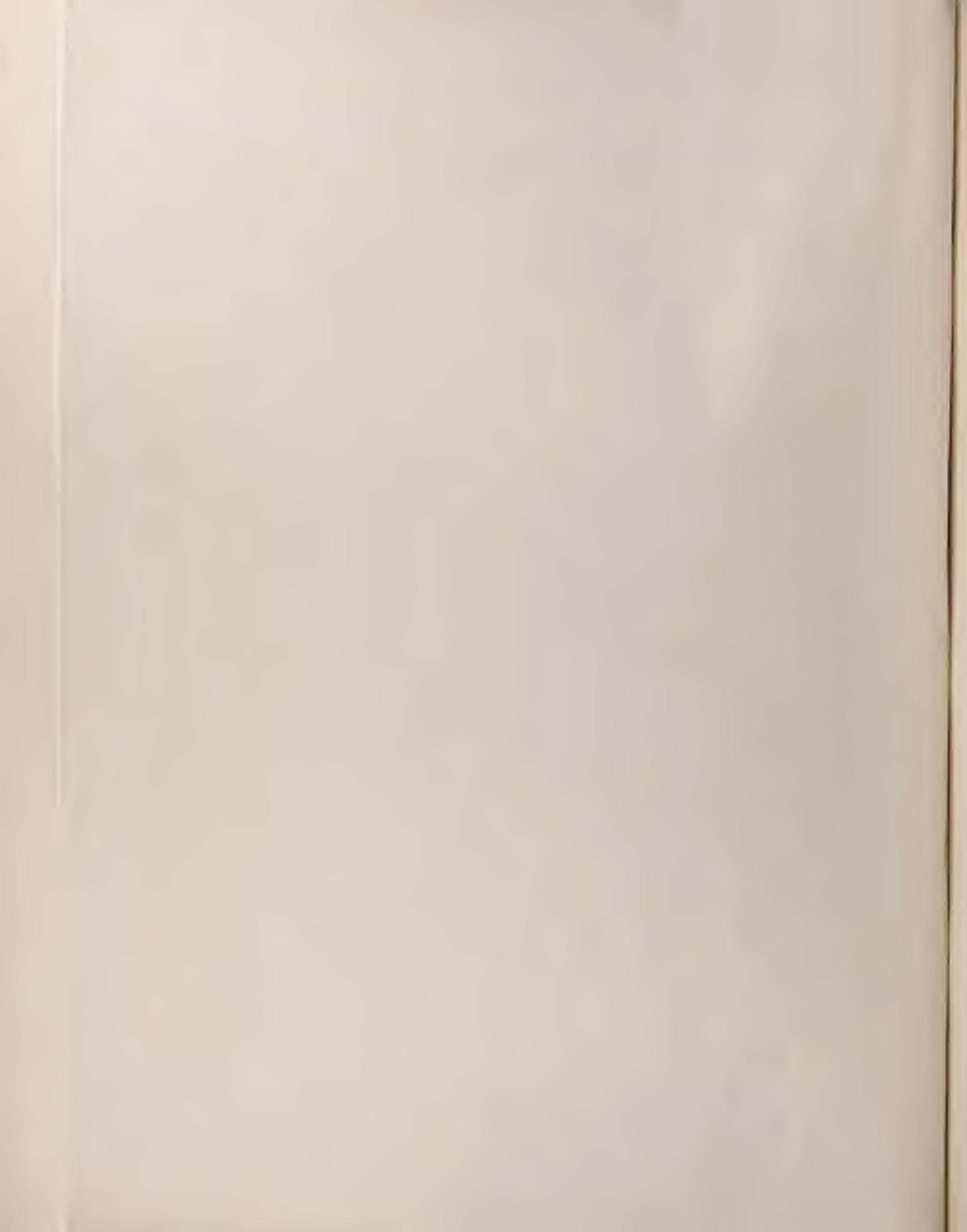




RESIDENCE OF A. J. WEST

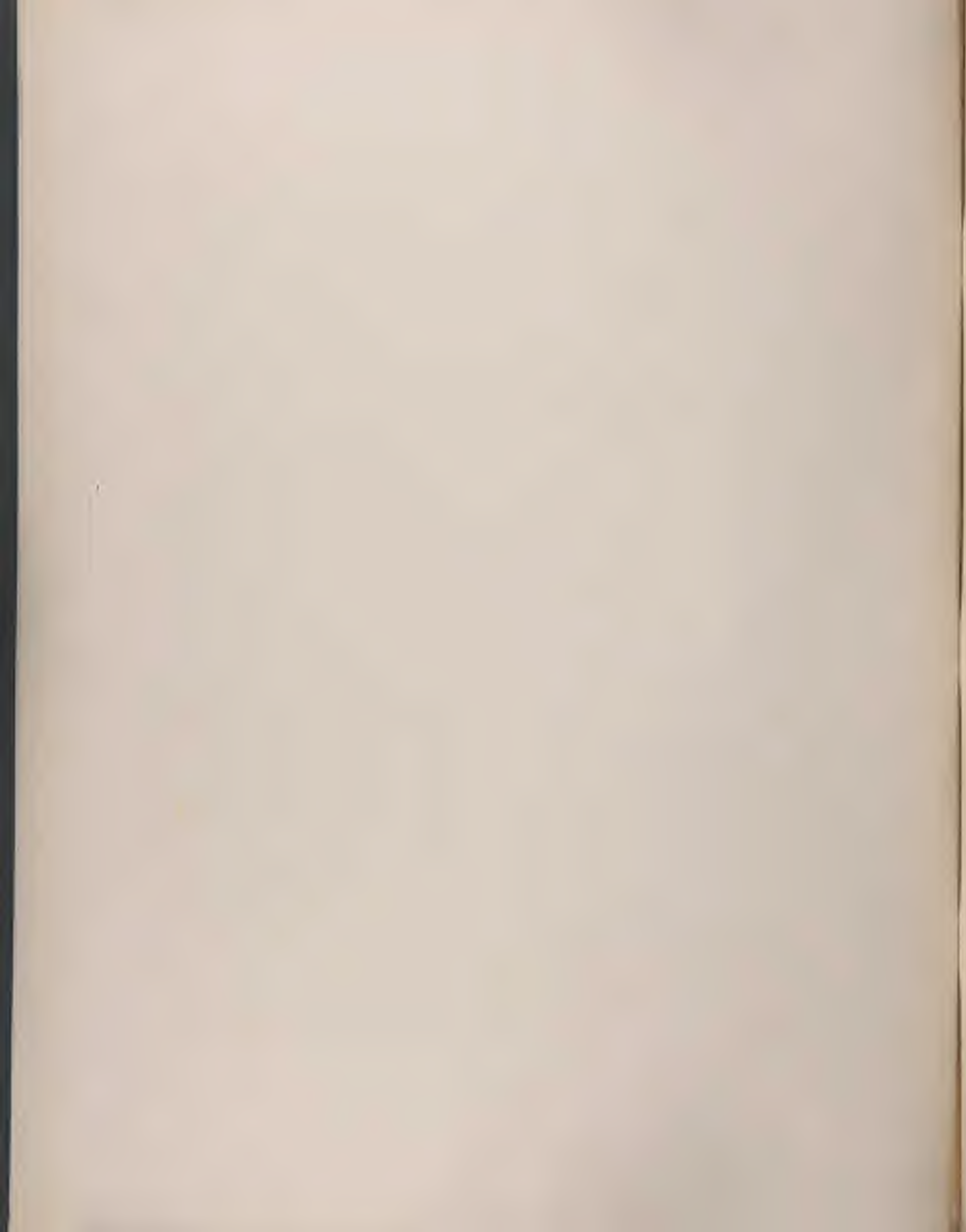


RESIDENCE OF W. T. ASHFORD.





INTERIOR SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH

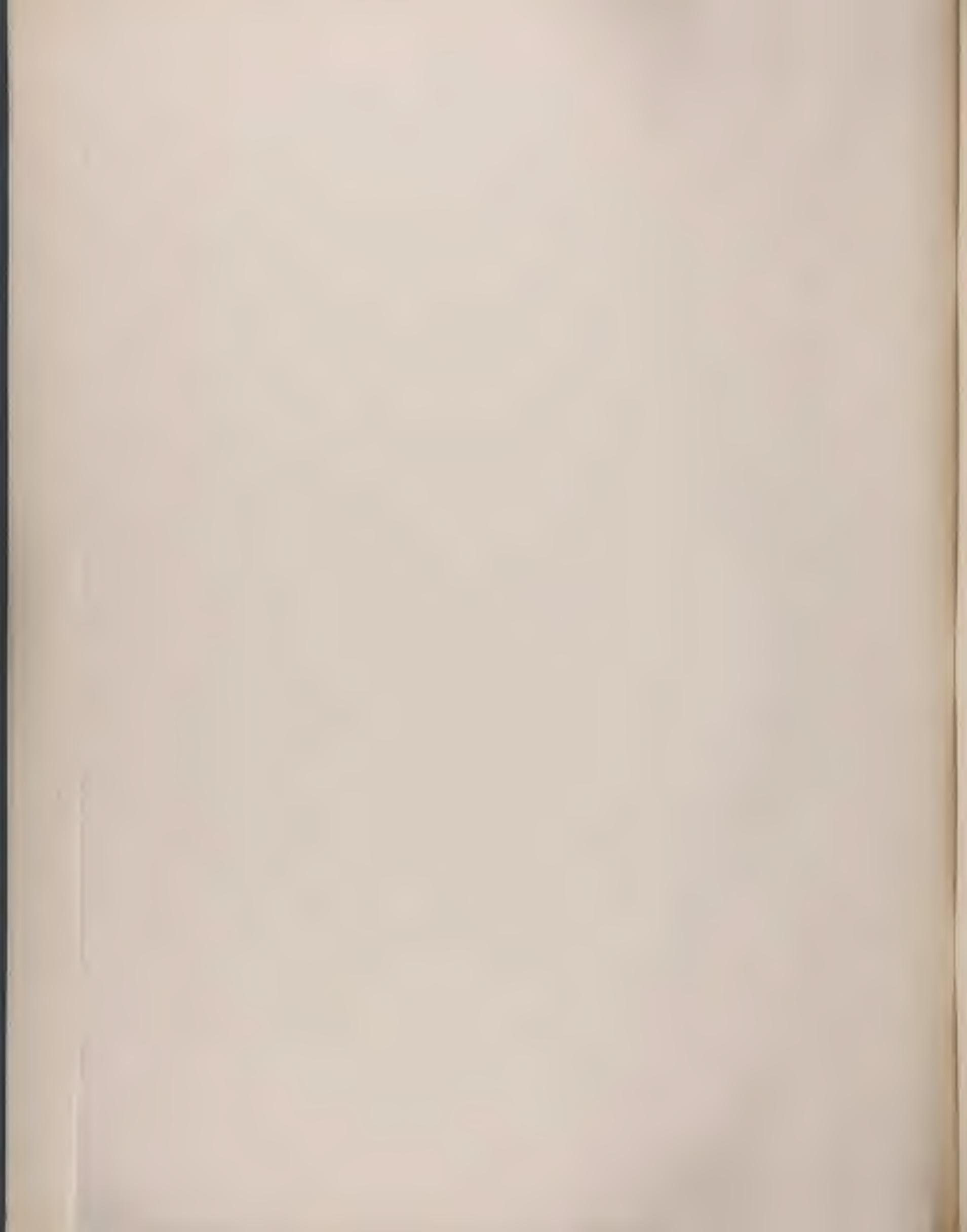




RESIDENCE OF EDWARD VAN WINKLE



RESIDENCE OF R. V. SHEDD





GOVERNMENT BUILDING.





HEBREW SYNAGOGUE



CARNEGIE LIBRARY

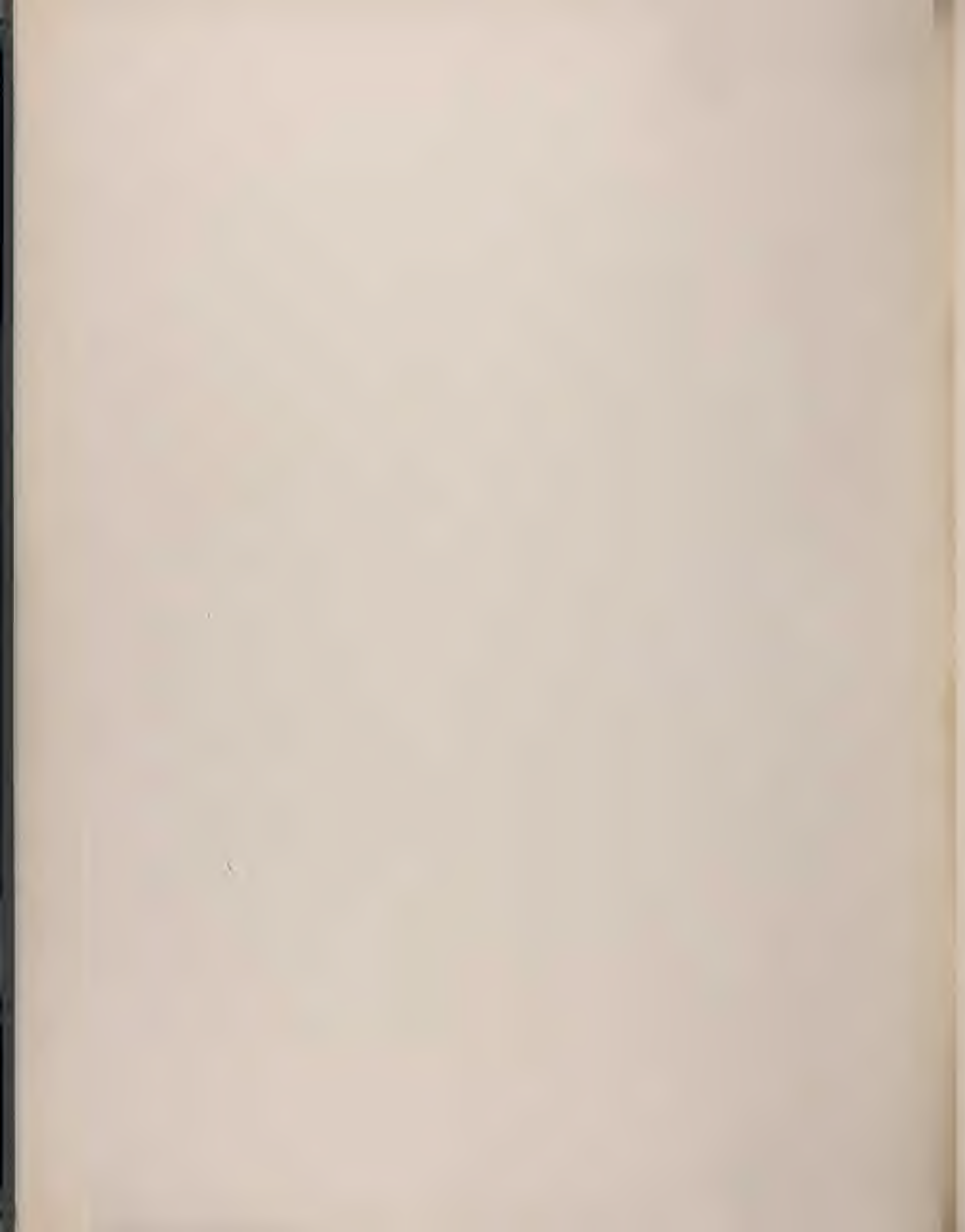




SCENE IN PEACHTREE PLACE.



SCENE ON NORTH AVENUE.





RESIDENCE OF A. C. BRUCE.



RESIDENCE OF RALPH E. WATSON.



When the charter was secured and the city government established there were many who laughed at the idea of little Mariettaville ever becoming anything more than a cross-roads station. Some moved away and others sold their real estate, not daring the risk of a slump which they believed to be inevitable. But there were many who had every faith in the future, and these lived to see their foresight rewarded in a substantial manner. City blocks that are now worth millions of dollars were sold for small sums per acre. In few Southern cities have so many and such enormous fortunes been made in real estate. From the day the charter was granted to the present day real estate properties have advanced in value until the holders can name their own prices and find ready buyers.

History repeated itself after the war. At that time, as when the village clothed itself with the authority and dignity of a city, there were those who saw ruin staring them in the face and prophesied that Atlanta would remain an ash heap. But as in the former case there were foresighted ones who saw a resate future ahead and remained on the old hills to sink or swim with the town they had built and seen destroyed. The Atlanta spirit came as a bright gleam of hope out of a future that was darkened by the smoke from ruin and devastation. Those whose foresight pierced the gloom profited by the timidity of the departing ones and builded themselves a monument in the shape of a metropolis.

The aggressive manner in which Atlanta sought to become the capital of the state and the political strife through which her citizens emerged in such a triumphant manner to accomplish the desired end has marked her progress from the time the first shanty was erected as a temporary dwelling place for the surveyor who brought the first railroad into Terminus. Aiming at great things and backing her claims with amazing courage, Atlanta has entered the field and triumphed while her sister cities stood aghast at her very nerve. The record of these triumphs is almost endless, but they have served to make Atlanta one of the best known cities in the world and to win the admiration of historians.

The evolution of an ash heap into a city of 100,000 population is an interesting process, especially when the transformation has occurred in less than forty years. As might be expected, the evolution was accompanied by historical events, trials and triumphs, all of which go to make up a chronicle of more than ordinary interest.

The capital of the state was brought to Atlanta when the city had scarcely removed the traces of its former destruction and an impetus was added to its growth in 1847 when the people of the state voted to make it the permanent capital of the state. The railroads recognized it as the gateway to a rich territory, and as a result it soon became the chief railroad center of the South. The area dependent on it was a large one, and as a distributing point it soon took the lead, which has been retained until the present day. The question has often been asked, "What excuse did Atlanta have for its original existence?" The question is a natural one,



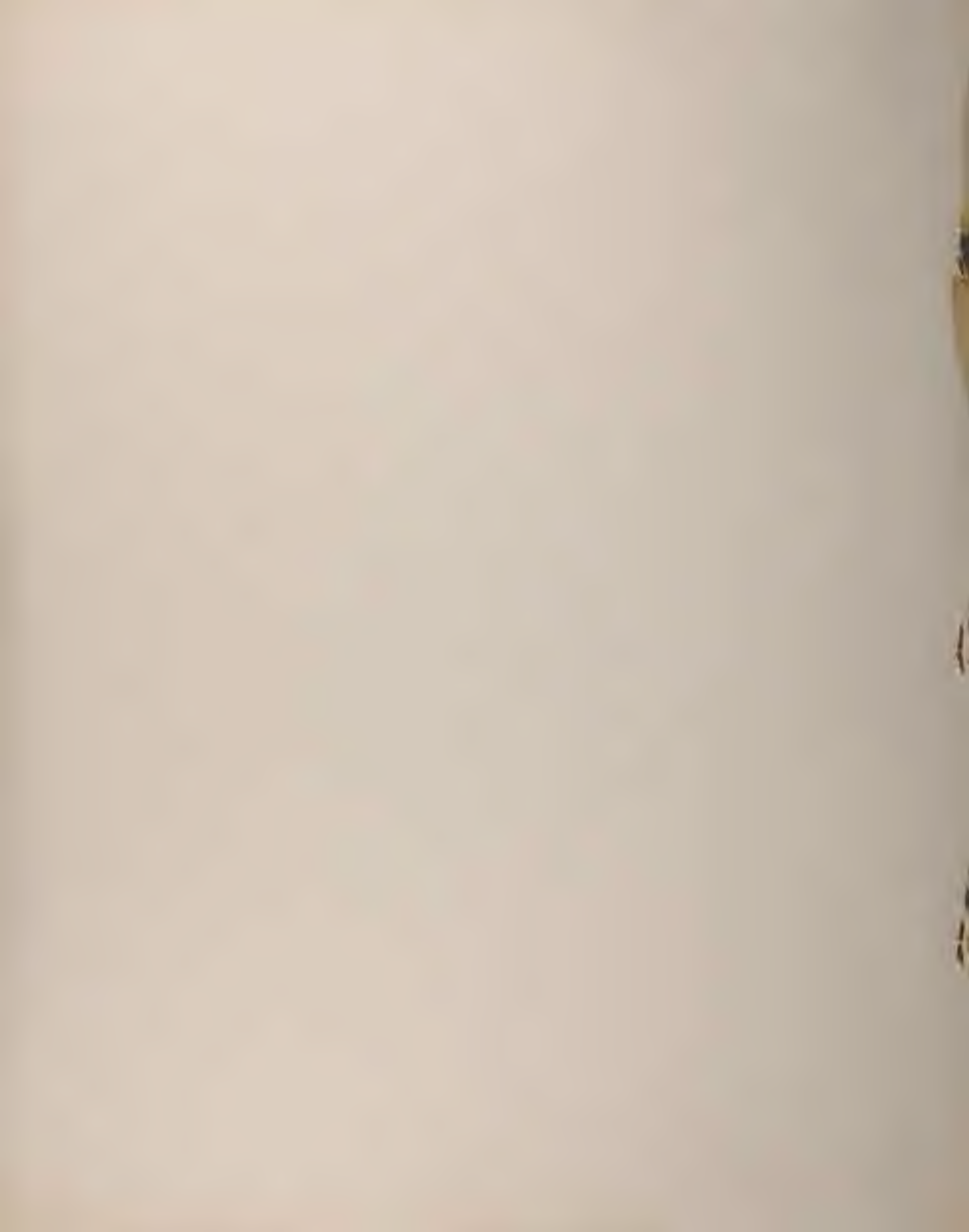
since the city sits on a series of red clay hills and is nine miles distant from the nearest water way, and this river is not navigable. The answer to this question has been very aptly given by a leading citizen: "Atlanta is the result of a combination of advantages, not a commanding geographical location, turned to the best account by a spirit of transcendent energy, which surmounts all obstacles and builds even our climate the fabric of success." The growth of this spirit has been equal in its strength to the growth of the city and the "Atlanta spirit" has become famous as a by-word in almost every section.

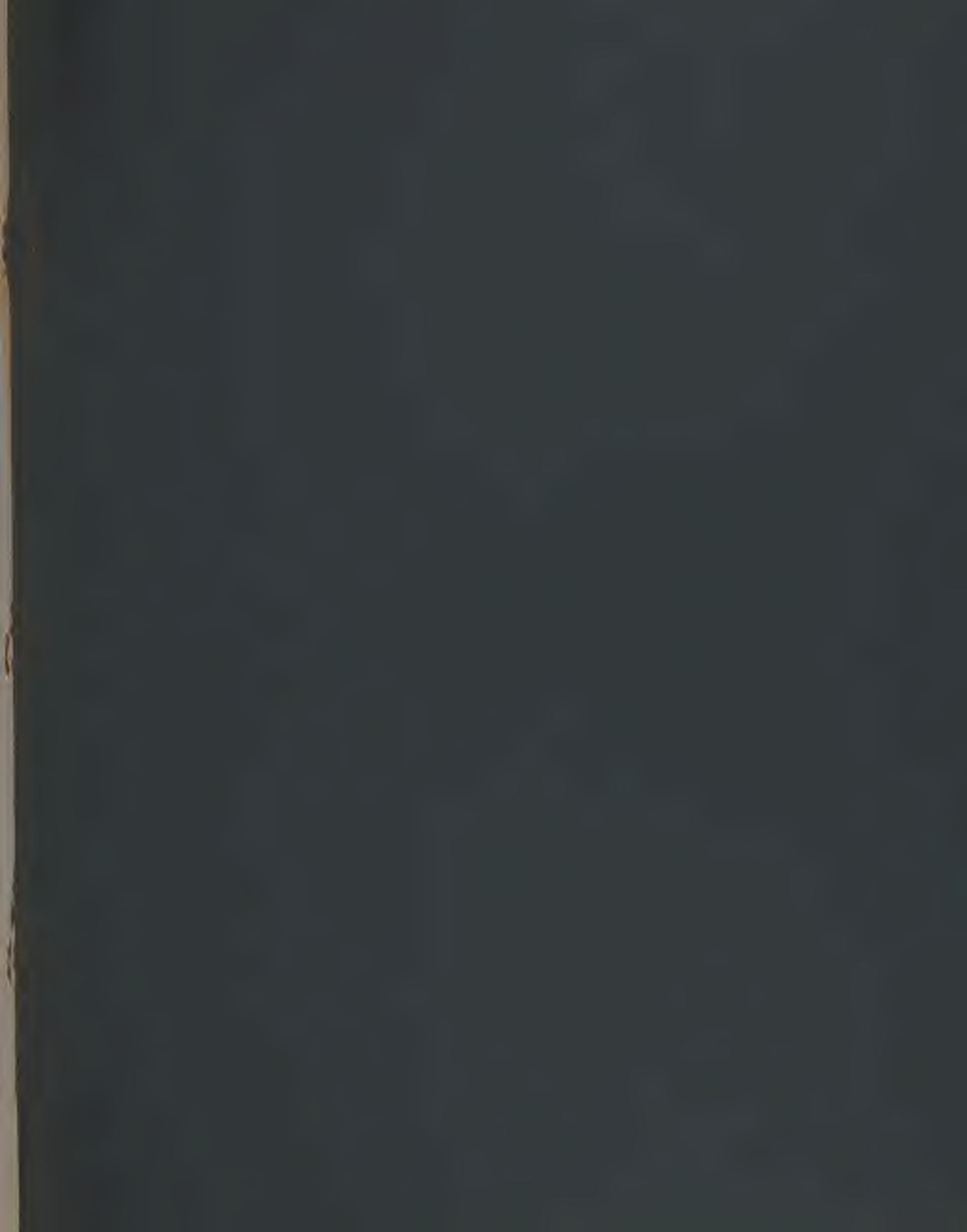
The elevation of 1,052 feet produces a climatic condition that is at once attractive to health-seekers and those who enjoy an even temperature, free from extremes in heat or cold. As a result, Atlanta has become a city of homes, the government census showing it to possess a larger percentage of home owners than any other Southern city. Beautiful homes dot every section of Atlanta, but the most elegant residences are to be seen on famous Peachtree street. This asphalted and well kept boulevard stretches through the northern part of the city and on into the country, where it becomes a magnificent dirt driveway. For miles and miles the street is lined with homes that are in themselves tributes to the architect's art and the builder's science. Beautiful lawns, filled at all seasons with fragrant blooming flowers add color and picturesqueness to the scene. There is no crowding on Peachtree street. Every home is on a spacious lot and the front lawn is in almost every instance, large and well kept. These homes set back from the street and are reached by winding gravel driveways and cement walks. The wealth of a city has been lavished upon the homes on Peachtree and even those that appear ordinary from the exterior are gorgeous in their interior decoration and complete in their arrangement.

At the head of Peachtree street stands the Capital City Club, the principal club of the city. Near it is the Governor's mansion, which is the scene of brilliant social functions. Beautiful shade trees arch over the street, and in midsummer the boulevard is almost tropical in its appearance. Even beyond the city limits the street retains its beauty. There it is paved with dirt and is the fashionable driveway by which the Piedmont Driving Club, the principal country club of the State, is reached. On and near this driveway some of the handsomest homes in the South have been erected. They rival, in their elegance and beauty, the palatial homes that were so characteristic of the old South. In many the old Southern style of architecture has been retained.

Every afternoon this fashionable boulevard presents an appearance similar to Fifth Avenue. Handsome equipages, containing people dressed in the height of fashion, and drawn by blooded animals, crowd the street, while the walks are filled with strollers and sightseers.

In the center of the city Peachtree street becomes Whitehall street, and continues south and west for many miles, becoming a beautiful country road. The street passes through West



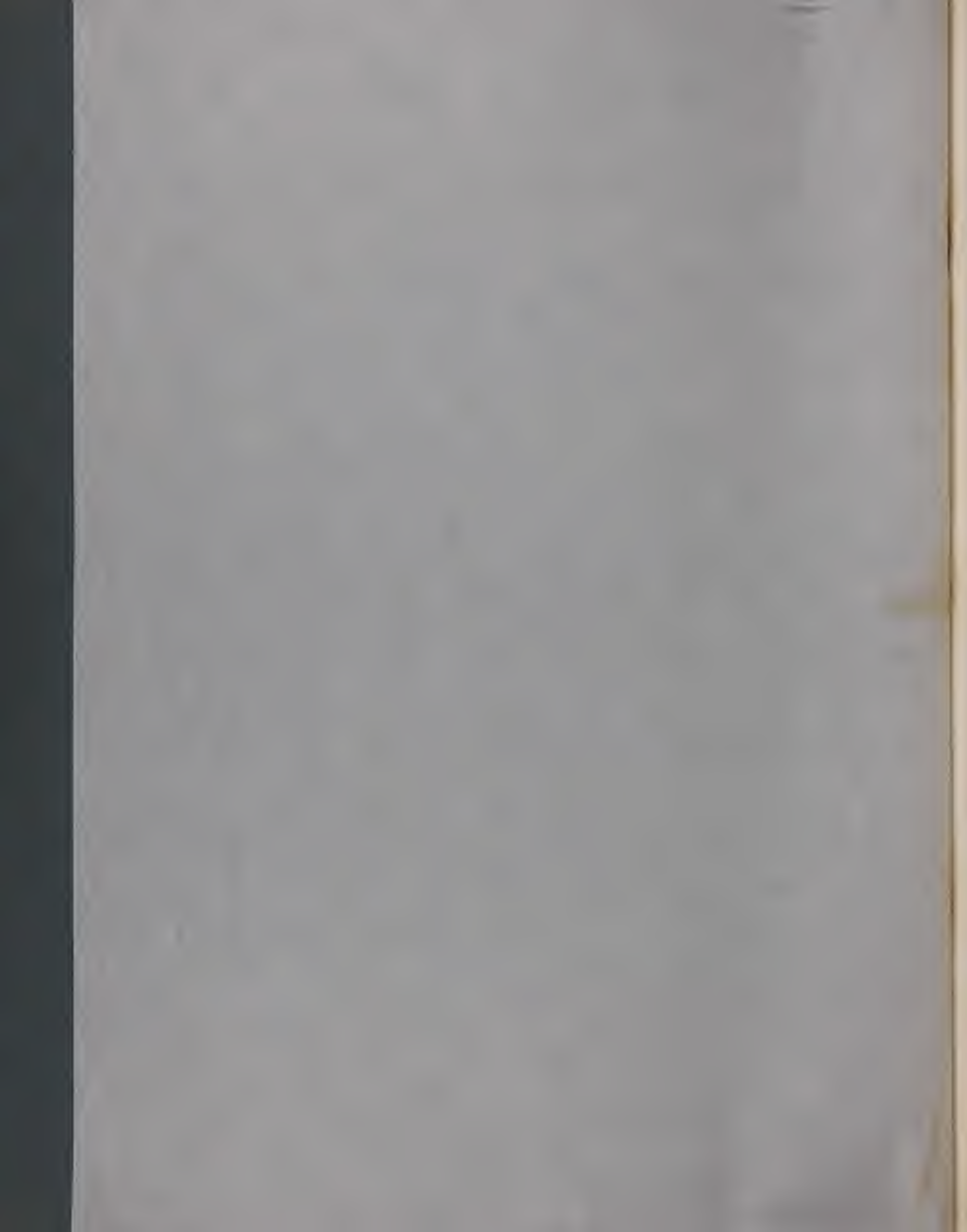


ART WORK
OF

Atlanta, Georgia.

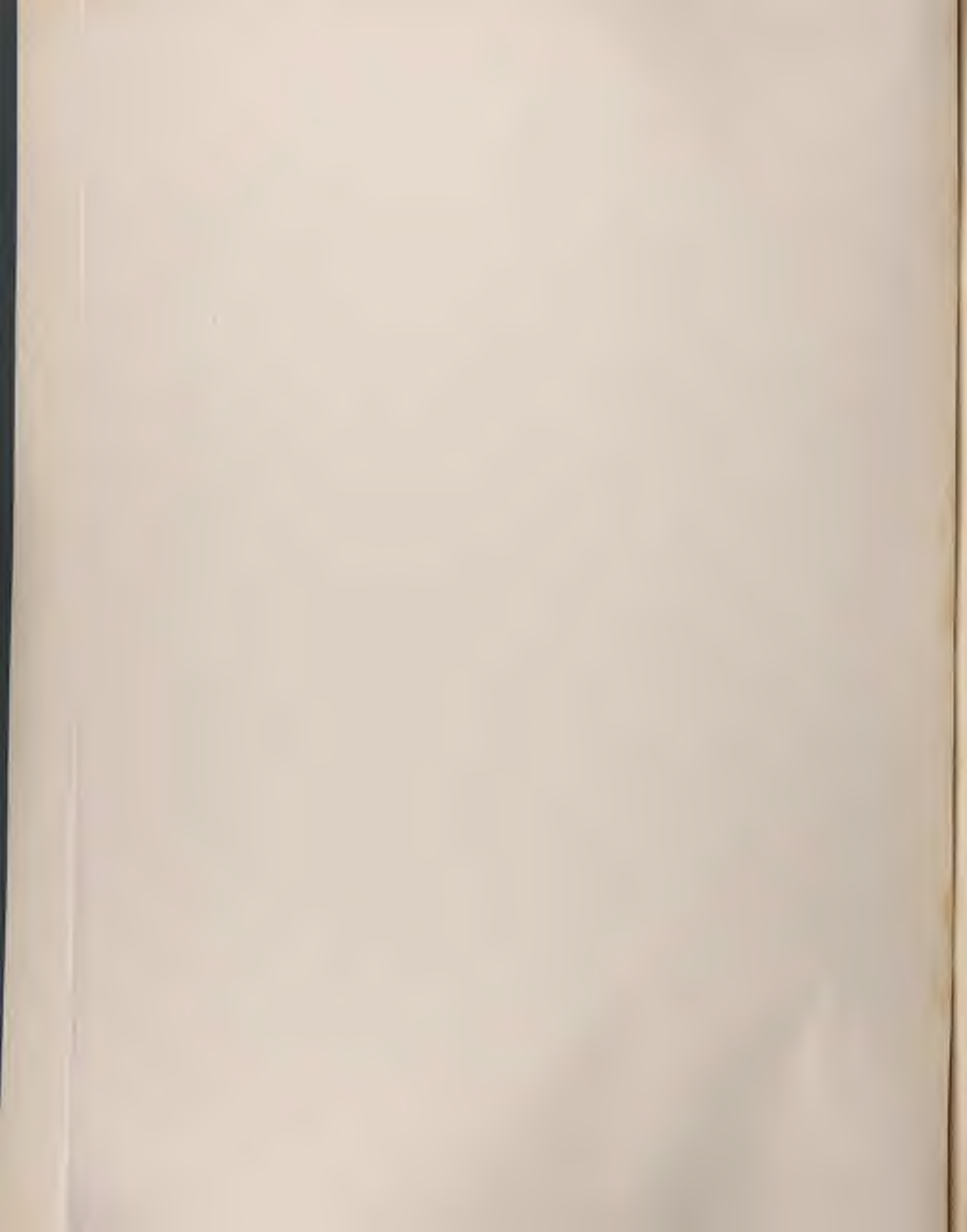
STUDY OF NINE PAPERS

ILLUSTRATION





STATE CAPITOL

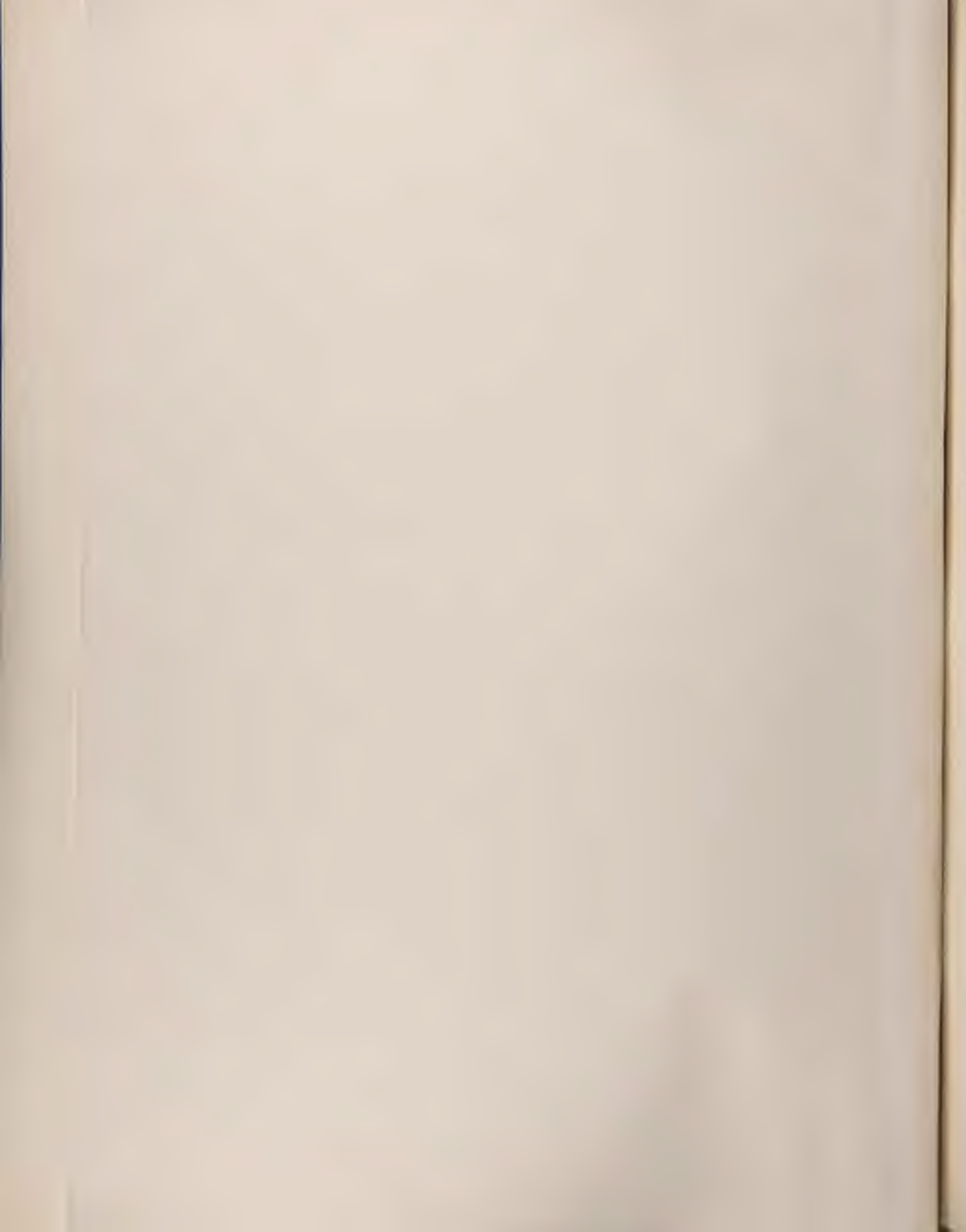




RESIDENCE OF WALKER P. INMAN.

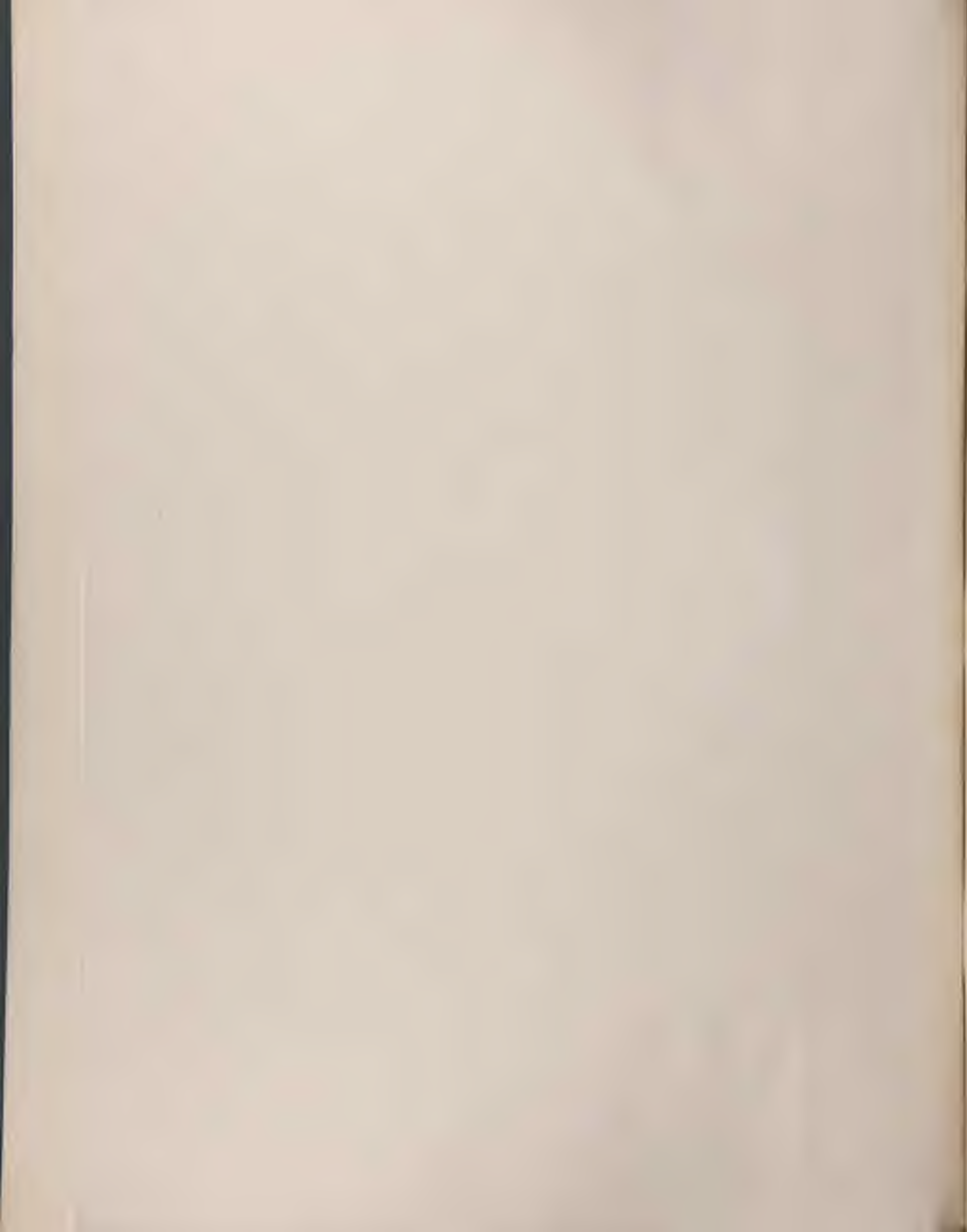


RESIDENCE OF GEORGE WINSHIP.





INTERIOR OF THE SACRED HEART CHURCH.

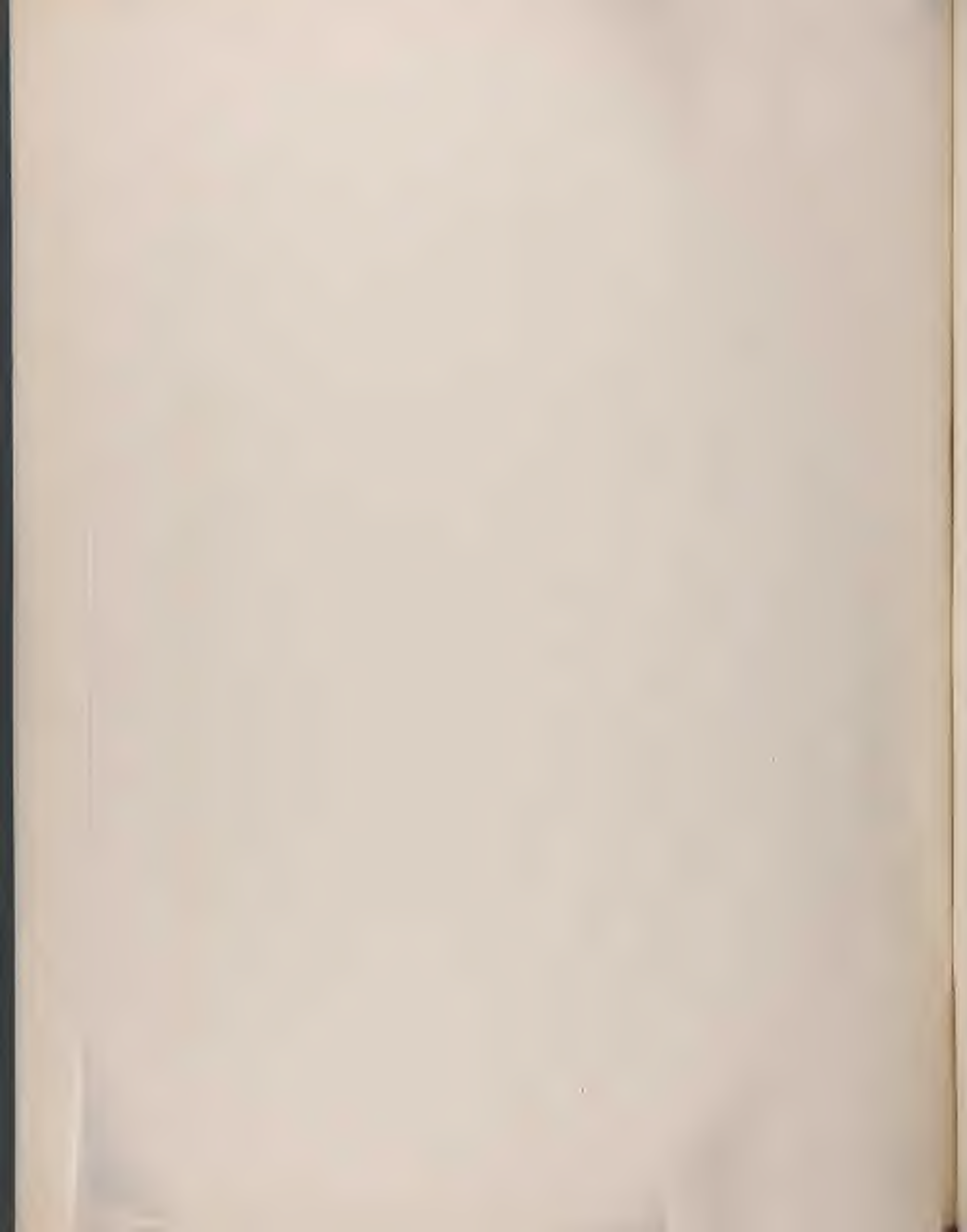




RESIDENCE OF J. W. POPE

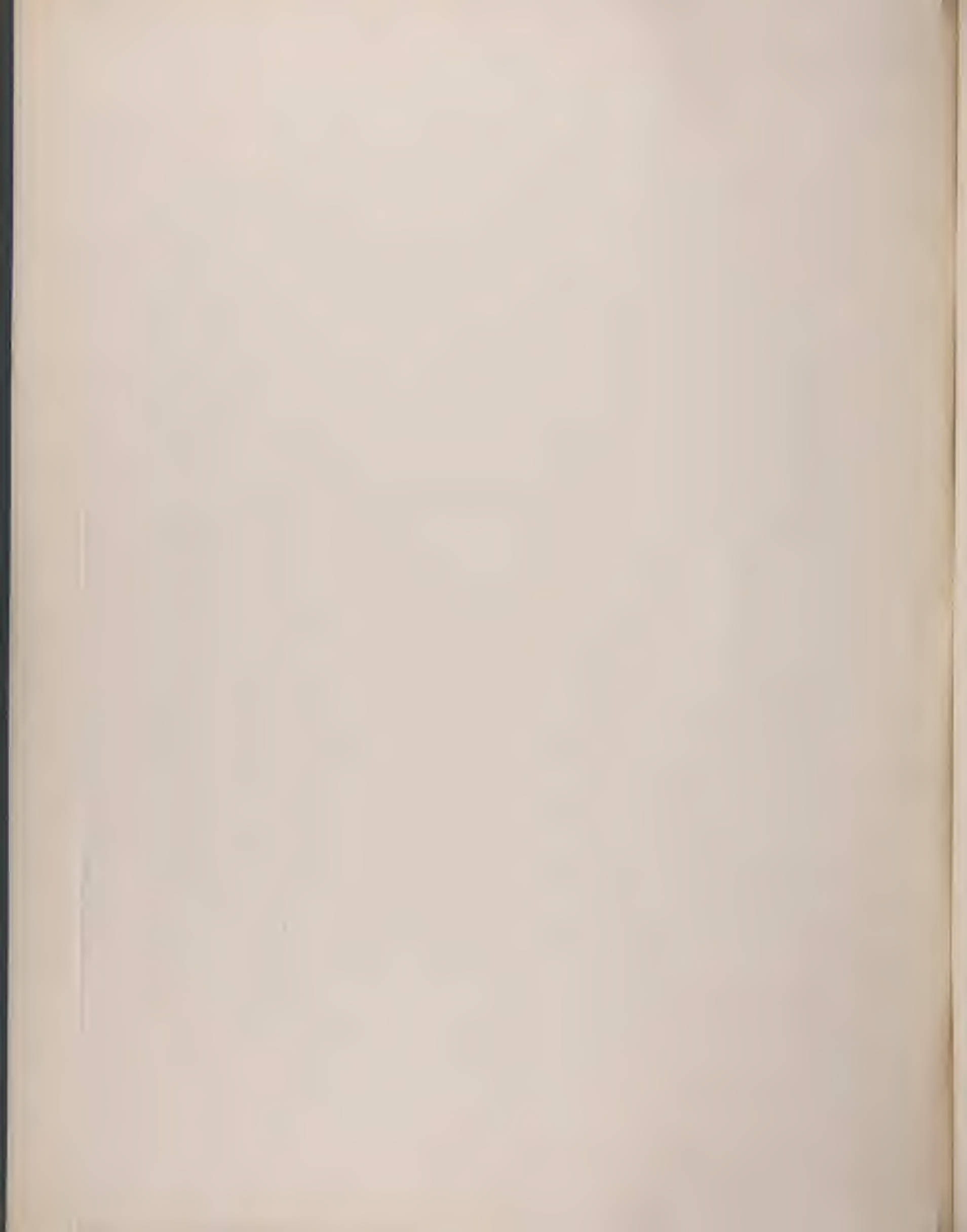


RESIDENCE OF E. V. CARTER





CENTURY BUILDING.

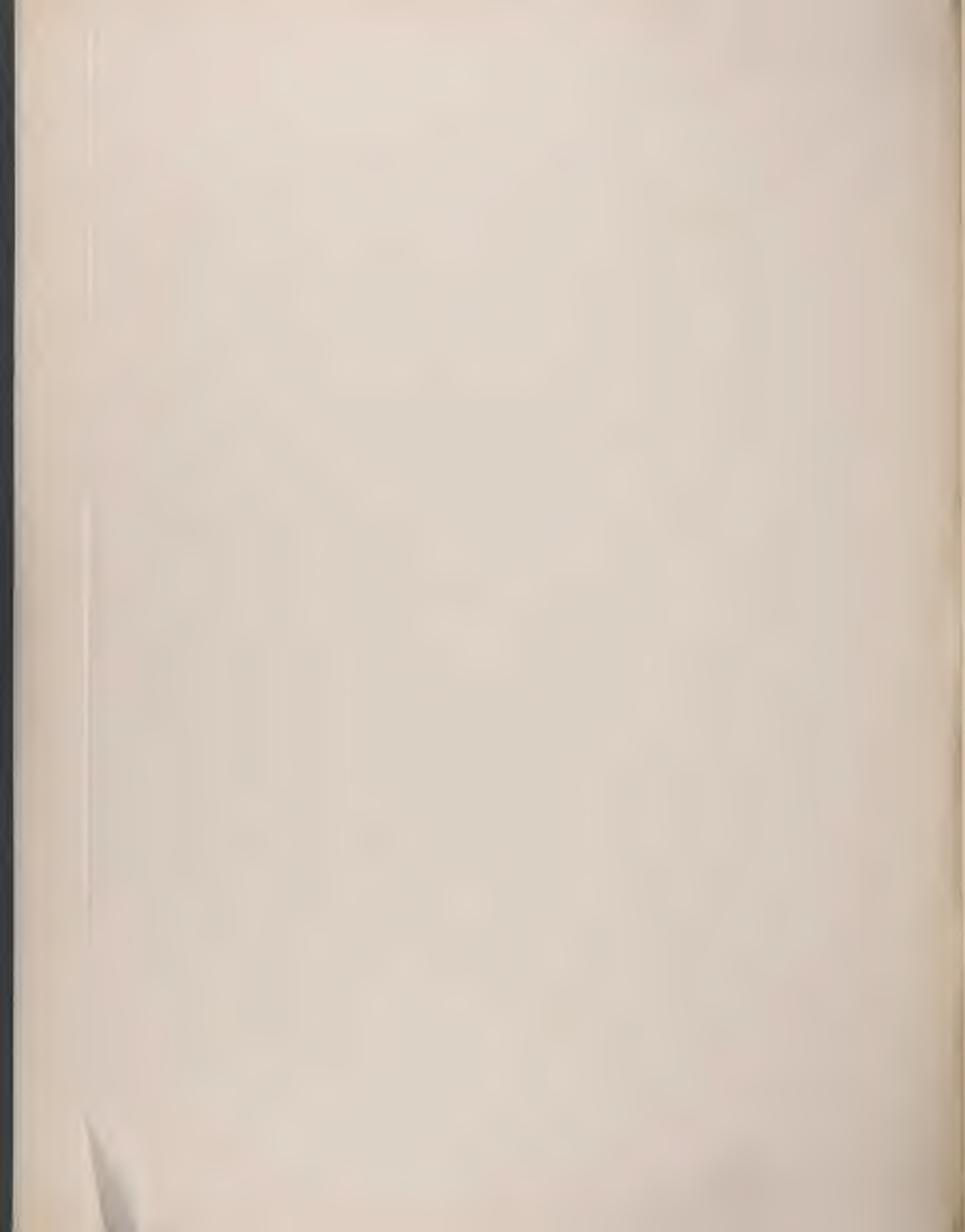




RESIDENCE OF JOHN K. OTLEY.



RESIDENCE OF A. J. ORME.





GEORGIA SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY.



SCENE AT PIEDMONT PARK.



RESIDENCE OF JOHN T. MOODY.



RESIDENCE OF L. M. STEPHENS.

End, East Point and College Park, three pretty suburbs. It is asphalted for two miles in the city, then the paving is changed into dirt. The street is one of the most popular drives about Atlanta, and from Brookwood to Hopewell is almost twenty miles of smooth paving. Many handsome residences have been erected on Whitehall street and on the country road continuation. While these are not so numerous as those on Peachtree street, they are equally as handsome, and contribute their share toward the beauty of the city.

Running parallel to Peachtree to the north and finally joining this fashionable thoroughfare is West Peachtree street. During the past two years West Peachtree street has become one of the most popular residence sections of the city. A greater number of handsome residences have been erected there in a brief space of time than on any other street. It is separated from Peachtree by only one block and is a part of the fashionable residence district of the city.

On the south side, Capitol Avenue, Washington and Pryor streets are the principal residence streets where magnificent homes have been erected. The three streets are almost parallel and run in the same general direction. Both Capitol Avenue and Washington street are paved with asphalt, while the pavement used on Pryor street is vitrified brick. Pryor street is the popular driveway by which the new federal prison is reached. Washington street leads to the handsome Jewish orphan home, which is one of the interesting features of the city. Atlanta is first of all a city of homes and a birdseye view of the city reveals this fact in a surprising manner.

Another beautiful driveway is being added to those that are already in use. This new road will stretch from Atlanta to Decatur, and will open up an entirely new section of the city. It is a continuation of Ponce de Leon circle, one of the fashionable thoroughfares, and traverses a beautiful section of country. The objective point of the road is Stone Mountain. It is likely that a street car line will follow the road to this point.

Stone Mountain is one of the most remarkable natural attractions in the country, though it is little known outside this immediate territory. It is a solid mass of stone rising out of the earth to a height of several hundred feet. It is second in size to the rock of Gibraltar, and has been studied by scientists. It is the culmination of a ridge of granite that extends through that part of the State. Pavement for miles of streets has been taken from the mountain, but no visible impression has been made upon it. The stone is used for building purposes and is sent to all parts of the United States.

The road from the city to the waterworks station on the Chattahoochee river is a popular drive. The waterworks grounds have been beautified until the park compares favorably in the other public parks and is an attractive place during the summer months.

The parks of Atlanta, while not numerous, are beautiful and well kept and during the summer months form one of the chief attractions. Principled among the parks is the city's amusement place known as Grant Park. This property was presented to the city by the



purposes by L. P. Grant, one of the pioneer citizens. The gift has been well cared for and an opportunity has been lost to enhance its beauty and add to its attractions. It is controlled by a park commission under the direction of the city council and receives a generous appropriation each year. The park is a part of one of the battlefields of the civil war and in its confines is a monument marking the spot where General McPherson fell. Only a short distance away is a similar memorial marking the place where General Walker met his death. All through the park the old fortifications are visible and any number of interesting relics have been unearthed.

The paths and drives of the park pass through beautiful shade trees and shrubbery. The trees have been preserved in such a manner as to give every portion of the resort ample shade.

The site is the gift of Z. V. Gross, a citizen of South Georgia, and was presented to the children of Atlanta. It has been added to from time to time by the city and by gifts from individuals and is one of the most complete in the South. The park is particularly popular during the summer months and the pretty lake in its corner adds much to its attractiveness.

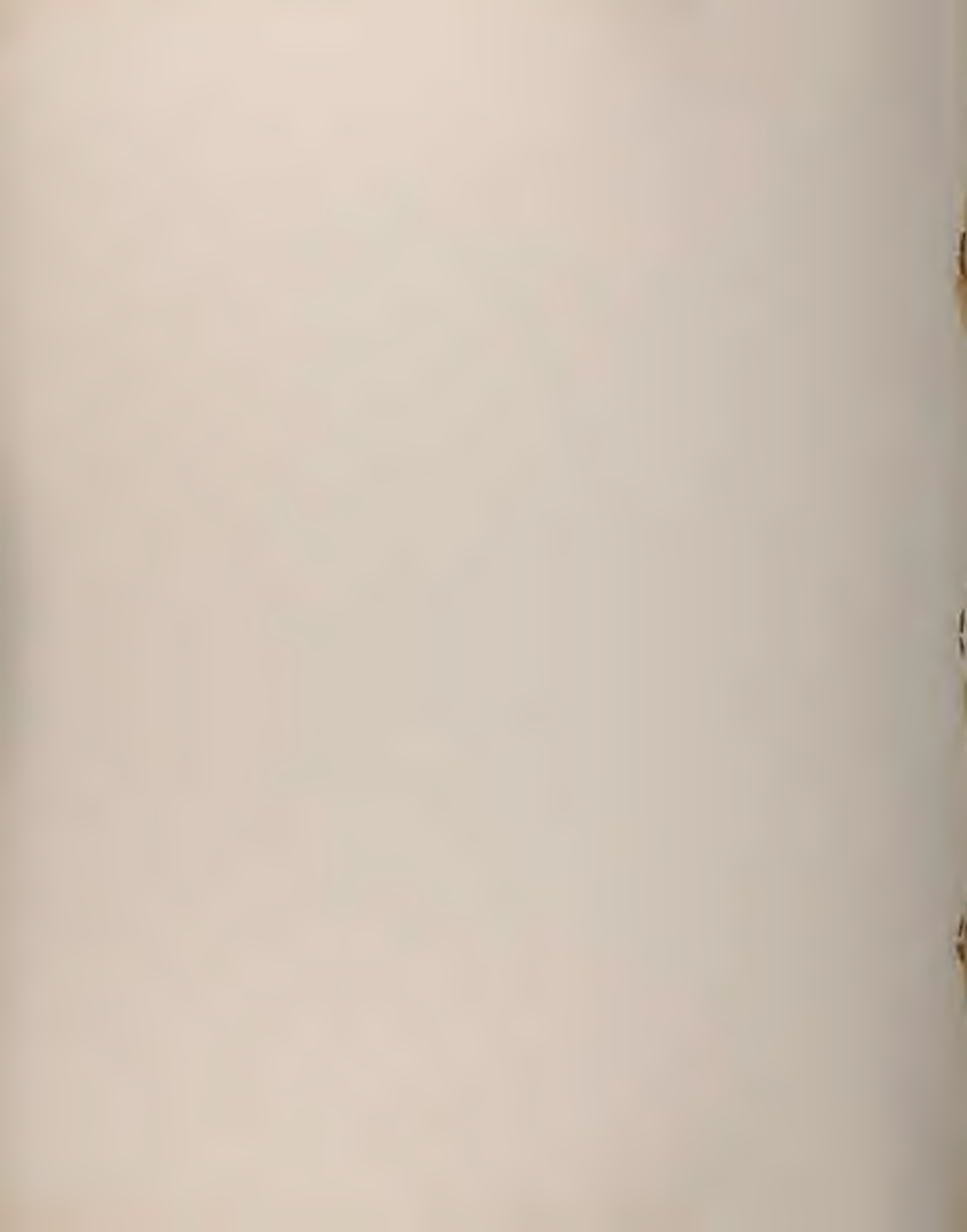
Piedmont Park, the scene of the Cotton States and International Exposition of 1895, retains all the picturesque that it possessed when the famous exposition was in full blast. Many of the larger buildings are standing and are used every year for the fair of the Southern Interstate Fair Association. In the big coliseum, Atlanta's annual horse show is held every year and the half-mile track is used for a fall race meet. The park forms a part of the golf links of the Piedmont Golf Club, the club house of the Piedmont Driving Club being just adjacent to the park.

Ponce de Leon Park is controlled by a private corporation and is a summer amusement place, but is open to the public at all times. It contains a spring that is said to possess wonderful curative powers, and the place was originally known as Ponce-de-Leon springs, obtaining its name from the Spaniard who sought the spring of eternal youth.

Few cities of the same size are surrounded by more pretty suburbs. Interurban car lines lead in almost every direction to suburbs that are in themselves small towns and are entirely tributary to Atlanta. Of these, North Atlanta, which is traversed by Peachtree street, is the most fashionable. Within its confines a large number of permanent and summer homes have been erected. The houses here are of old Southern style architecture and suitable to the country scenery which abounds.

Inman Park in the eastern section has grown in recent years from a group of country residences into a thickly populated fashionable residence section. It is of sufficient distance to be free from the noise and dust of the city, but is in easy reach by street car lines.

West End is within the corporate limits of the city, having been annexed several years ago, but it is almost a city in itself. Perhaps the handsomest residence in West End is that of Hon. Evan P. Howell, the present mayor of Atlanta. The house is separated from the street



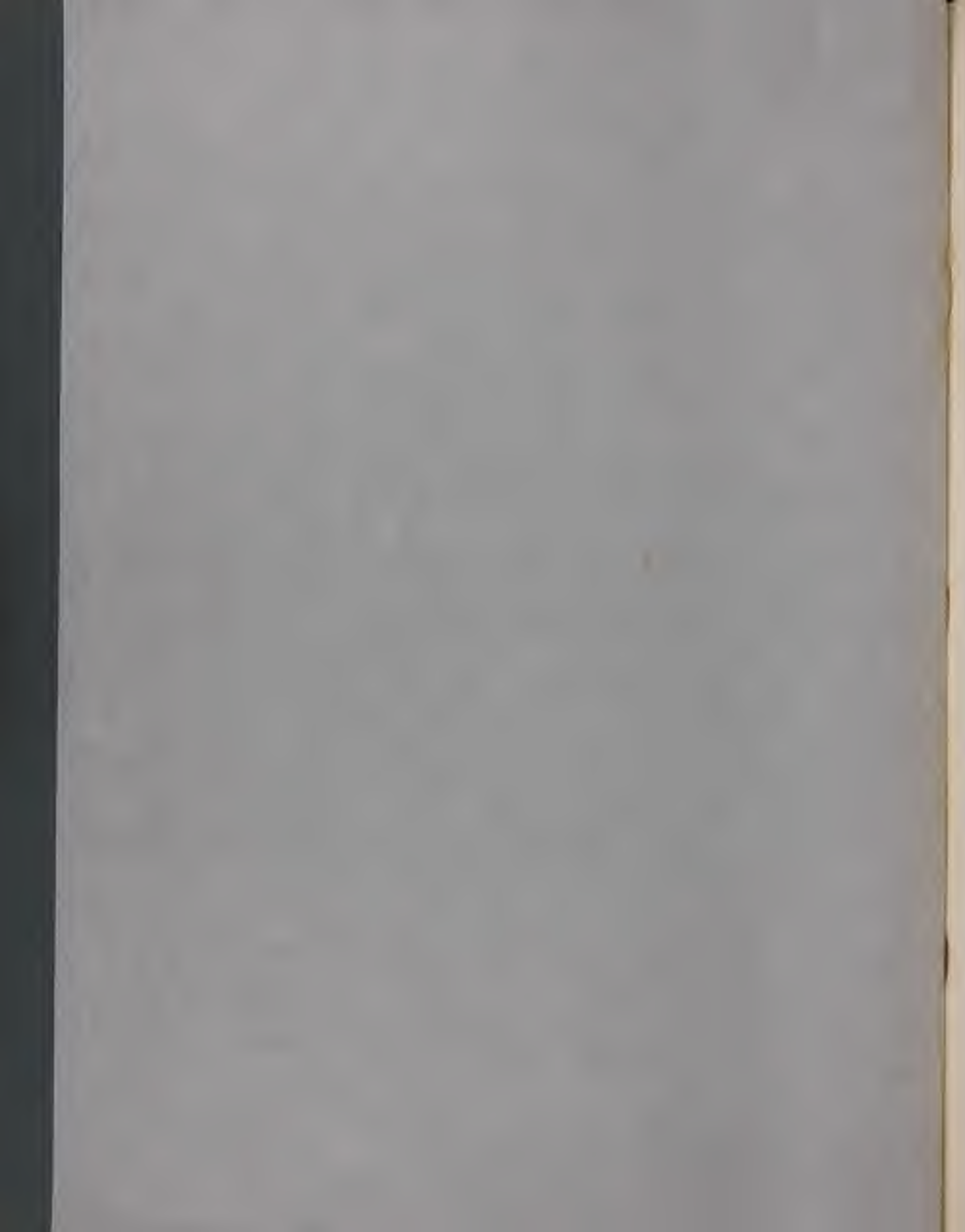
ART WORK

OF

Atlanta, Georgia.

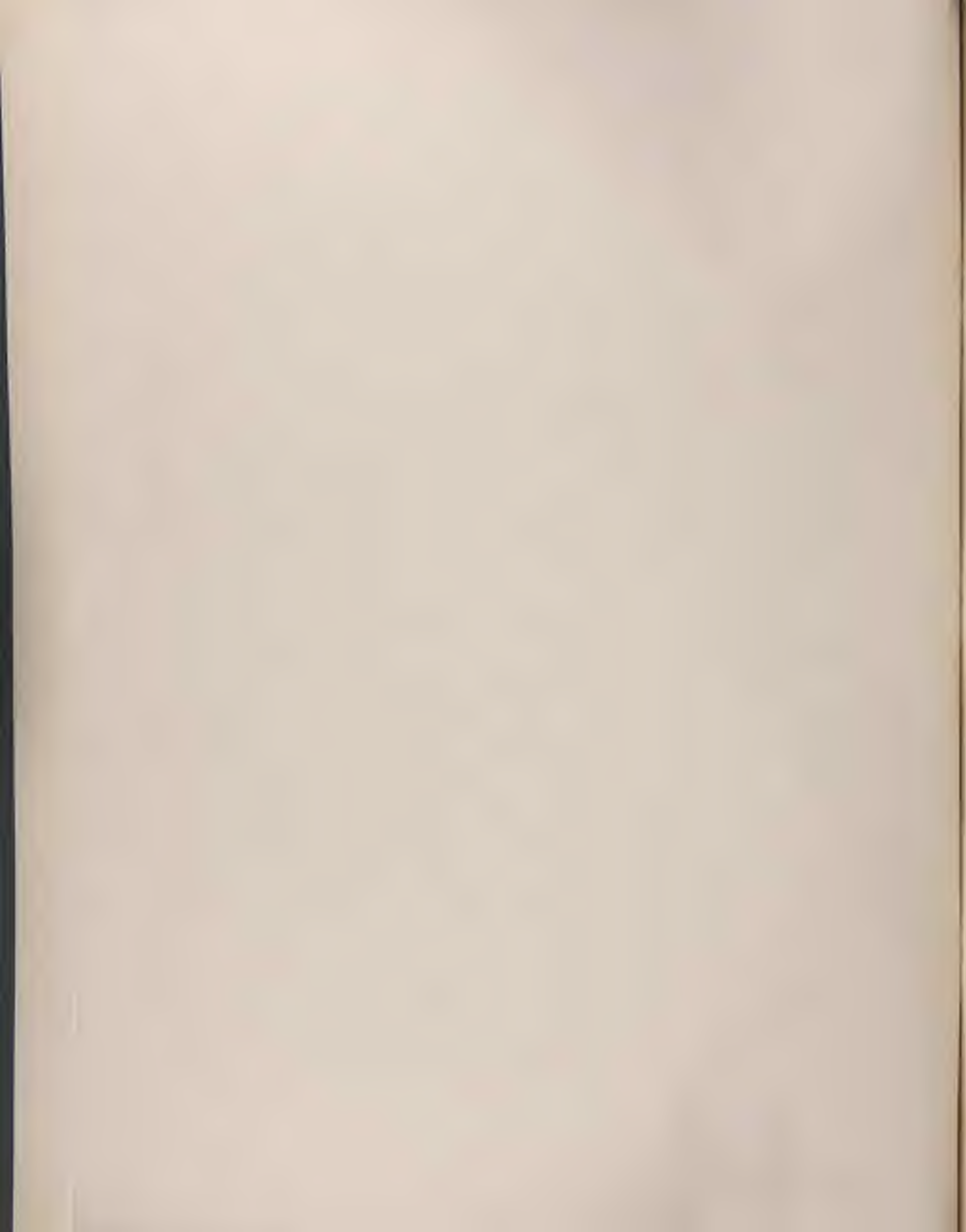
EXHIBITION OF 1895.

ILLUSTRATION OF





SCENE FROM THE CENTURY BUILDING.

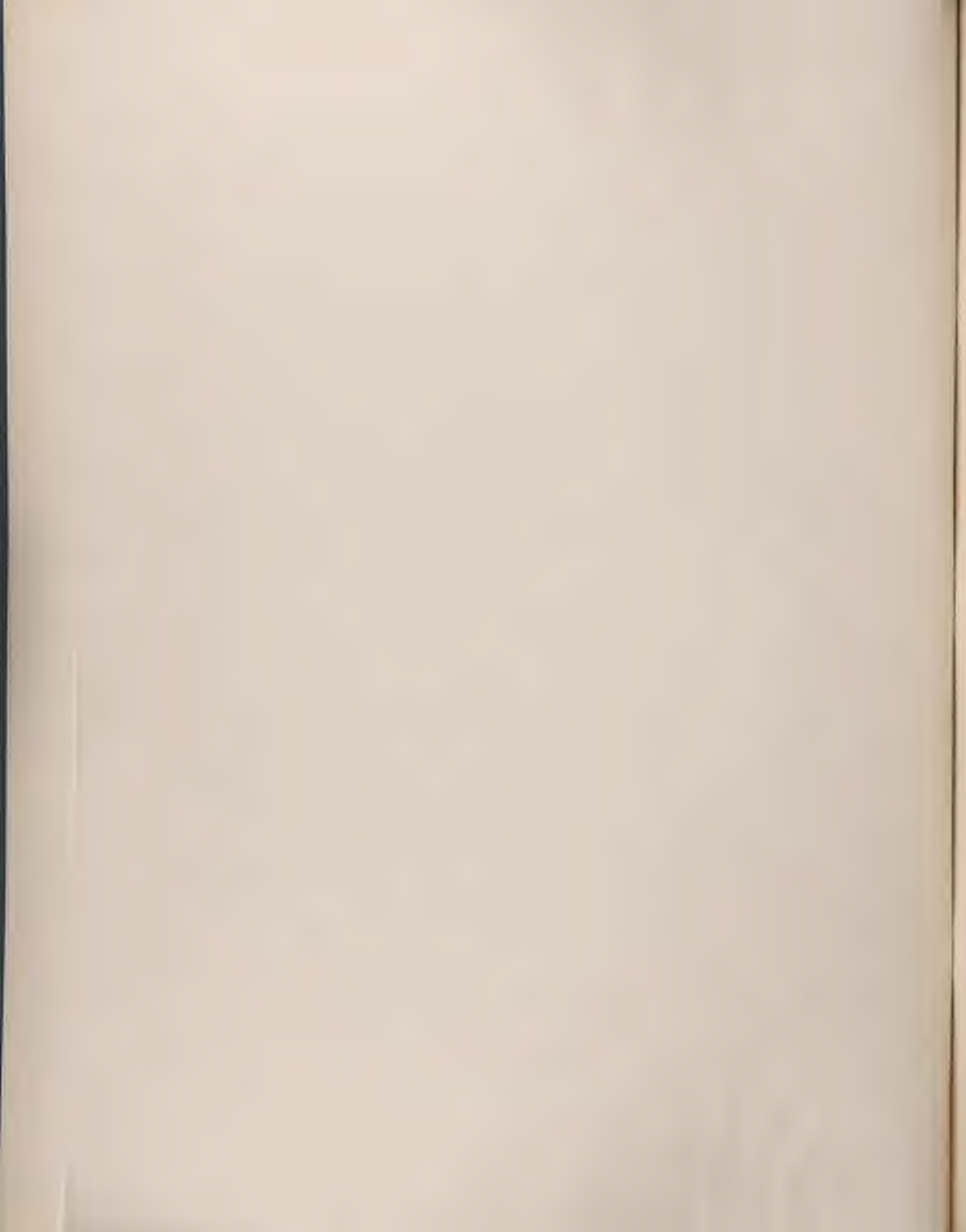




RESIDENCE OF THOMAS EGLESTON

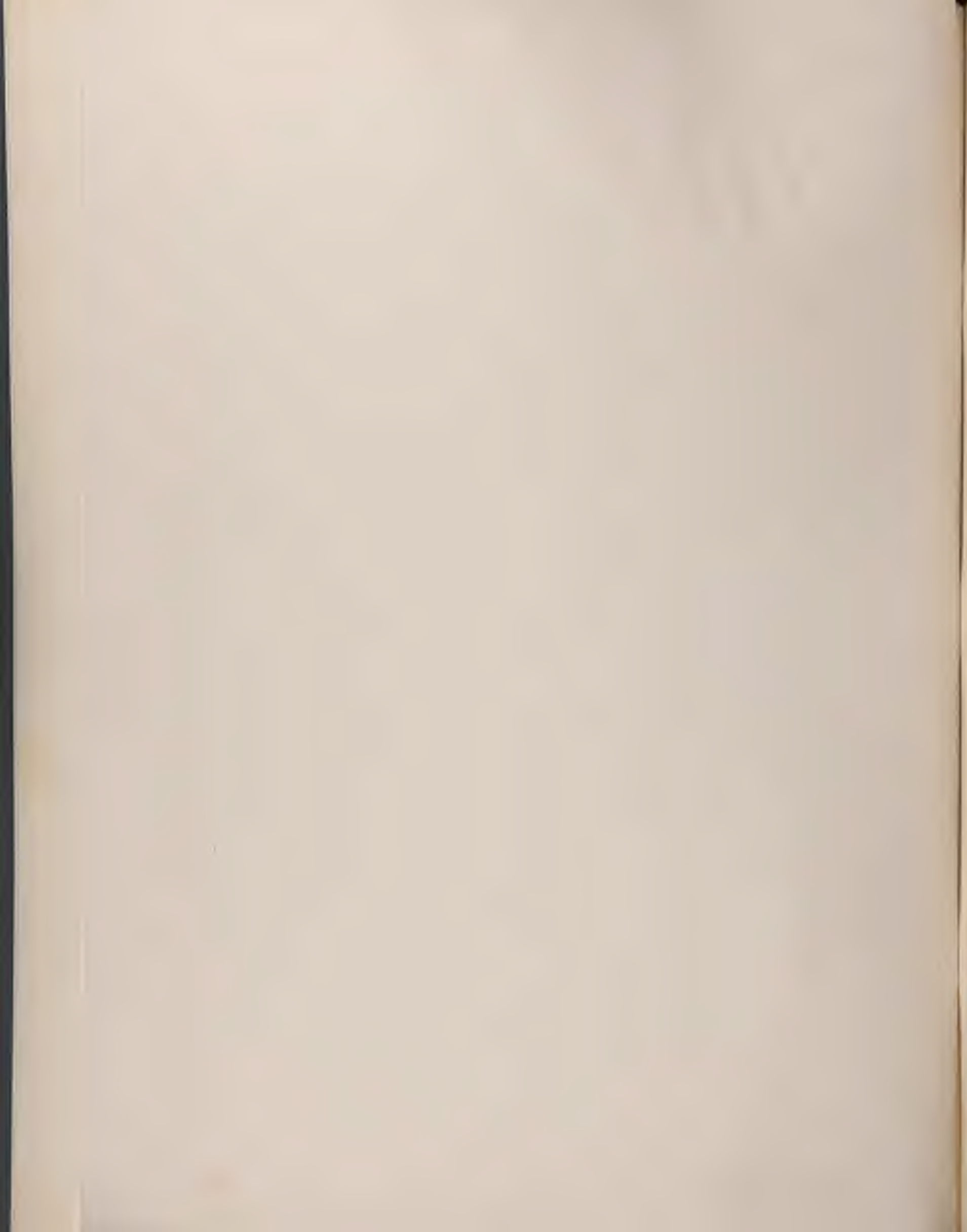


RESIDENCE OF R. M. BLOUNT





SCENE IN GRANT PARK.

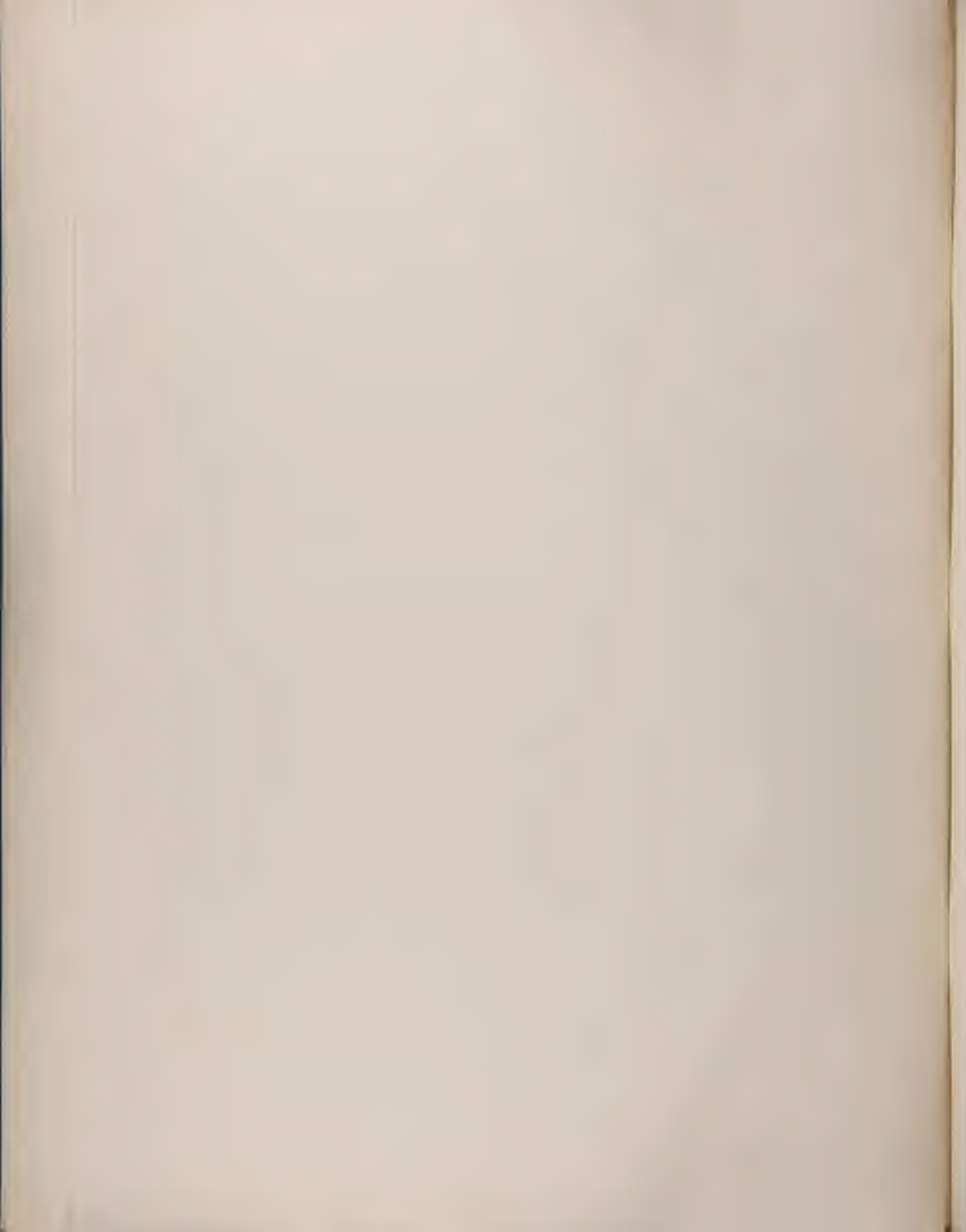




RESIDENCE OF JULIUS L. BROWN.

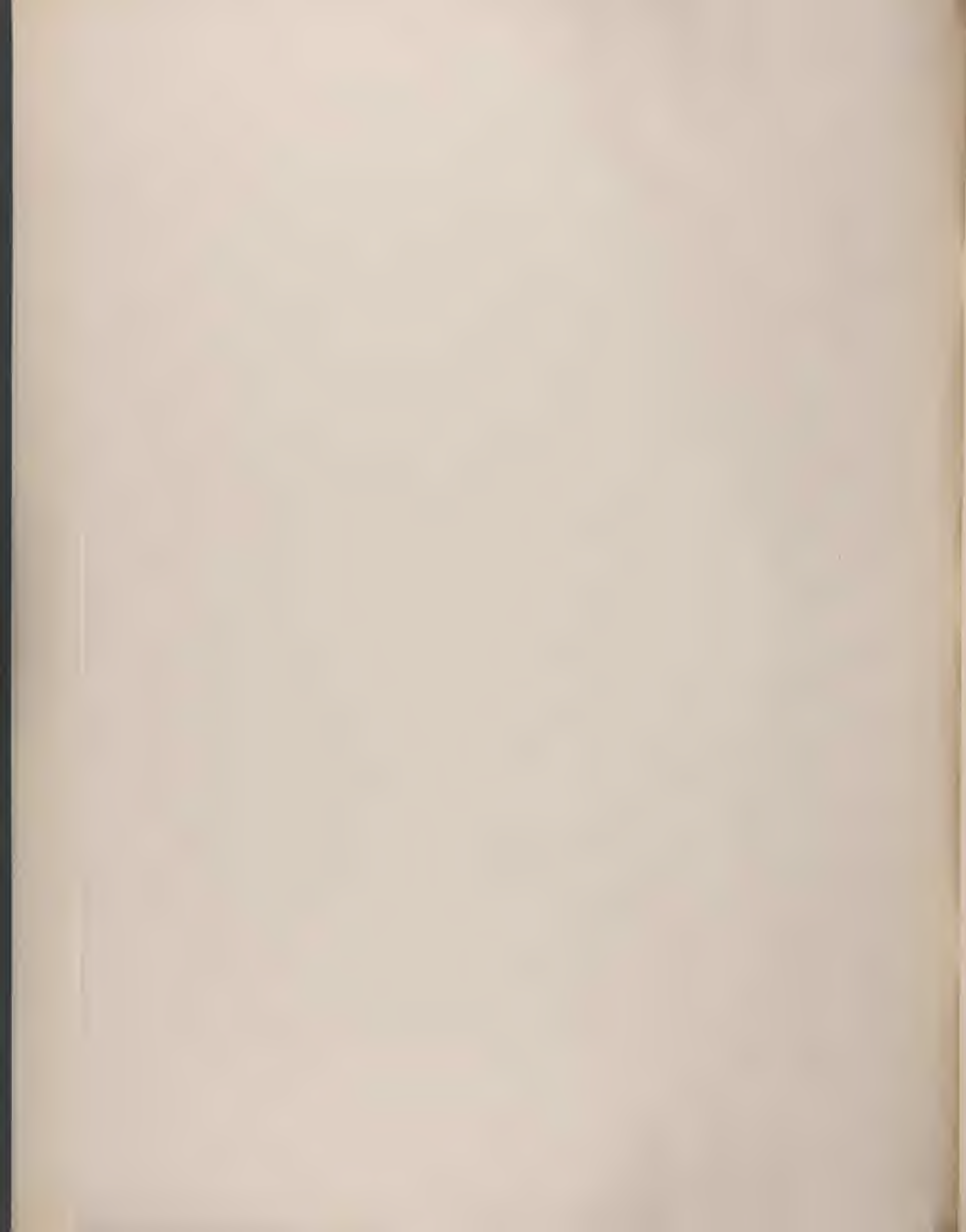


RESIDENCE OF W. F. DENNY.





EMPIRE BUILDING.

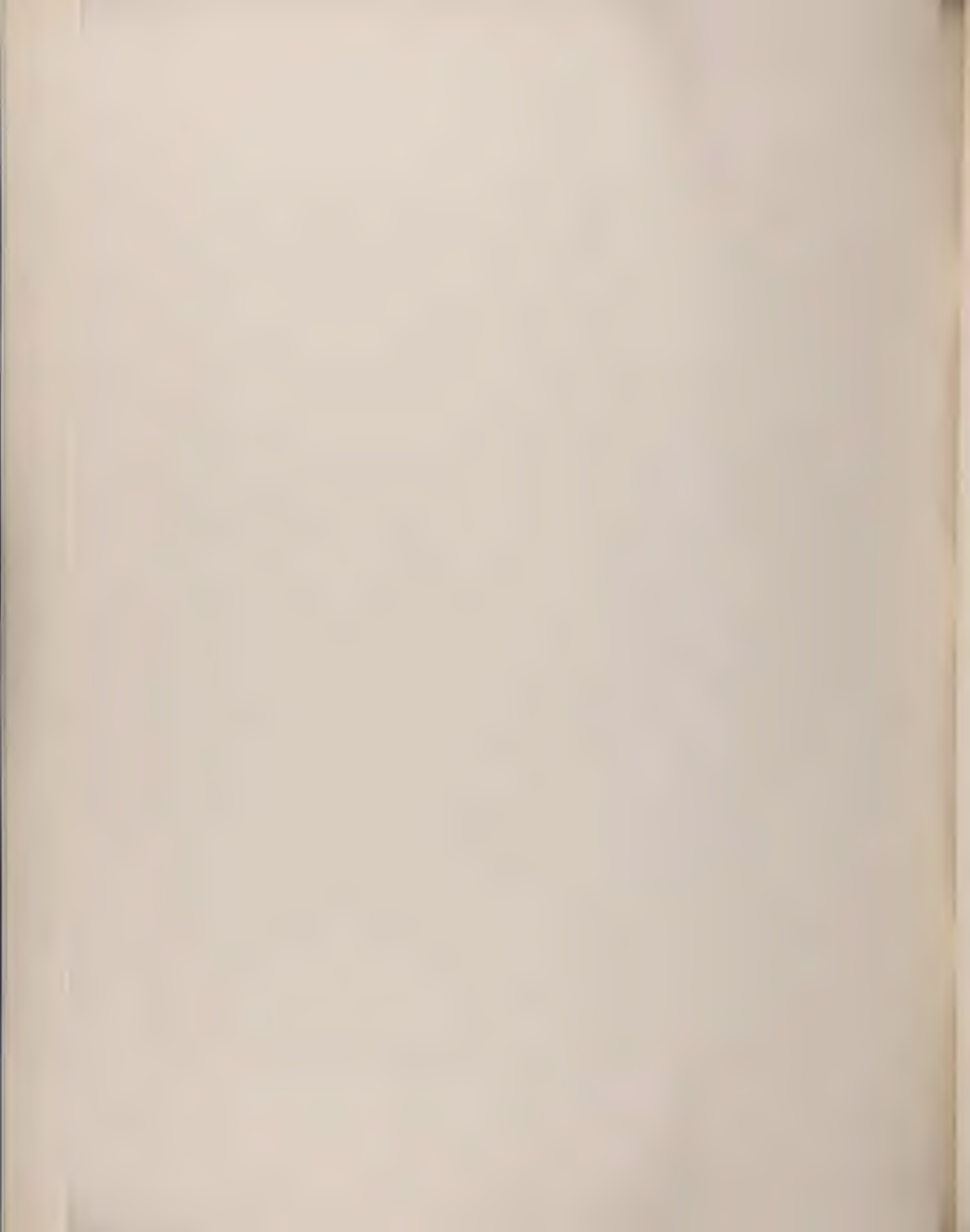


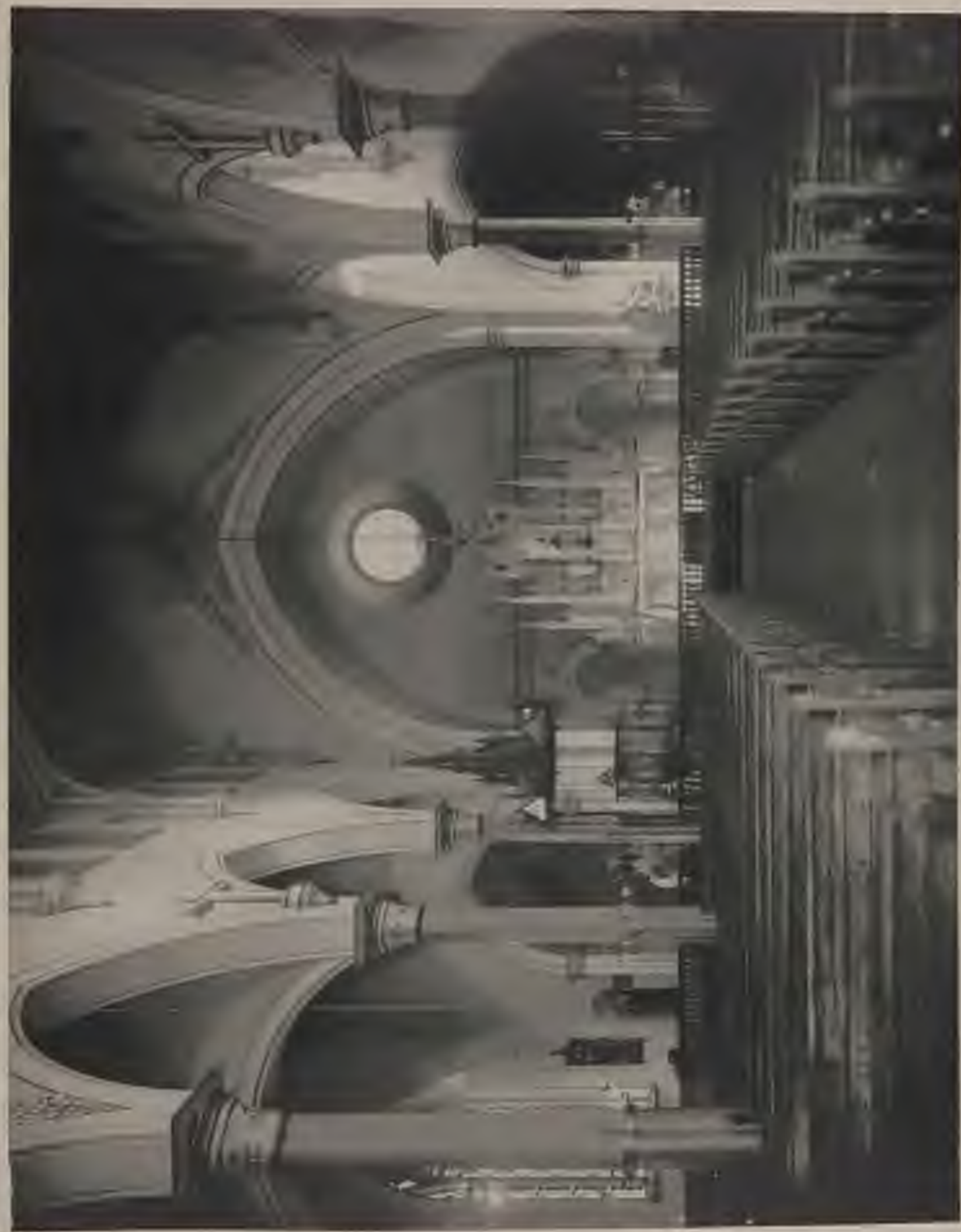


RESIDENCE OF J. S. DOZIER.



RESIDENCE OF CRAIG CORFIELD.





INTERIOR CHURCH OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.



RESIDENCE OF R. M. ROSE



RESIDENCE OF W. D. ELLIS

by one of the most spacious lawns in the city. In West End also resides Sheriff John W. Nelms, sheriff of Fulton county, whose stone residence is one of the most attractive in the city.

Decatur, six miles from Atlanta, in DeKalb county, is the site of the Agnes Scott Institute, a college for young women, established by the late George W. Scott, a distinguished citizen of Atlanta.

At College Park is located the City Female College, an educational institution which has brought the town of College Park into prominence throughout the South.

Chief among the public buildings of Atlanta is the state capital, located on Capitol Square. The big building is erected on an eminence and overlooks the entire city. From the dome of the edifice a magnificent view of Atlanta and the surrounding country can be obtained in every direction. The building is one of the few state capitols that was erected within the sum appropriated for the purpose. The material used is granite and white limestone. The interior finish is of Georgia marble. The building is a handsome one, and does credit to the Empire State of the South. It was in the legislative hall of the Georgia capitol that President William McKinley made the famous speech which it was declared did so much to cause a spirit of absolute harmony to prevail between the two sections of the country.

The new federal prison, four miles from the city, is declared to be the finest of the prison yet erected by the United States Government. One wing of the structure has been completed and is now occupied. The prison, when completed, will cost more than \$5,000,000 and only \$1,000,000 has been expended upon it so far. It contains all the latest prison devices and improvements.

By far the most beautiful public building, from an artistic point of view, is the new Carnegie Library, erected by the Young Men's Library Association of Atlanta with a donation made by Andrew Carnegie. The building is constructed of white marble, and the interior decorations and finish are elaborate and gorgeous. The library is controlled by the city and is free to the public. It has a wide circulation and is the most popular of the public institutions.

The Grand Opera House stands within a stone's throw of the Carnegie Library, upon the highest point in the city. This is one of the handsomest theaters in the United States, and stands fifth in the size of its stage. In its construction, beauty was combined with convenience and comfort, and the combination resulted in a structure that has won adoration from builders and architects. It is the fashionable theater of the section.

The new Fulton County Court House is among the recent additions to the public buildings. It is a model of its kind and stands prominent among the public buildings.

The Fulton County Jail, known as "The Tower" by reason of the tower that rises above it, is a handsome structure of granite. It is a model jail and possesses the appearance of an old castle, its grim walls standing out in bold relief against the buildings that surround it.

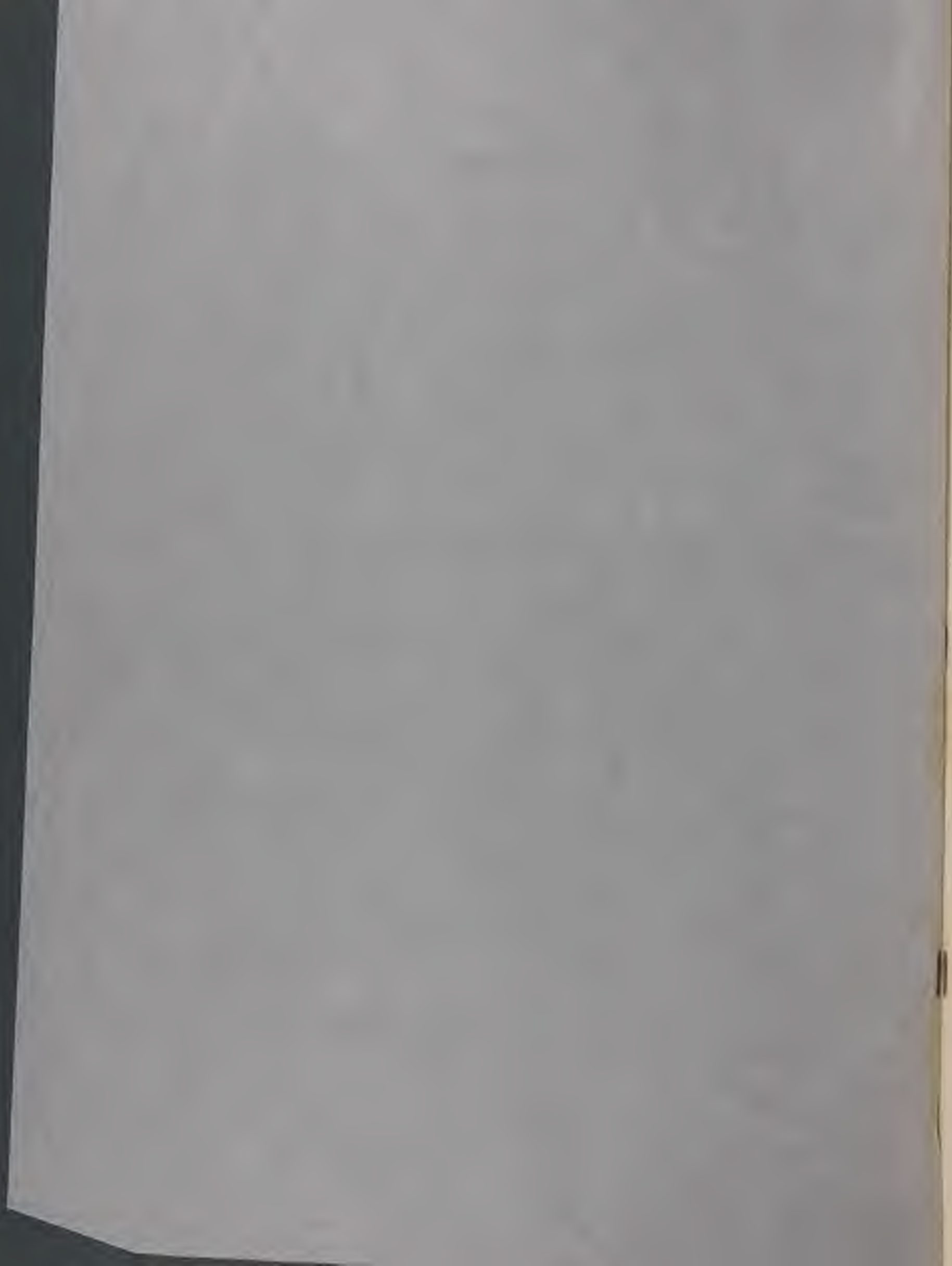
ART WORK

OF

Atlanta, Georgia.

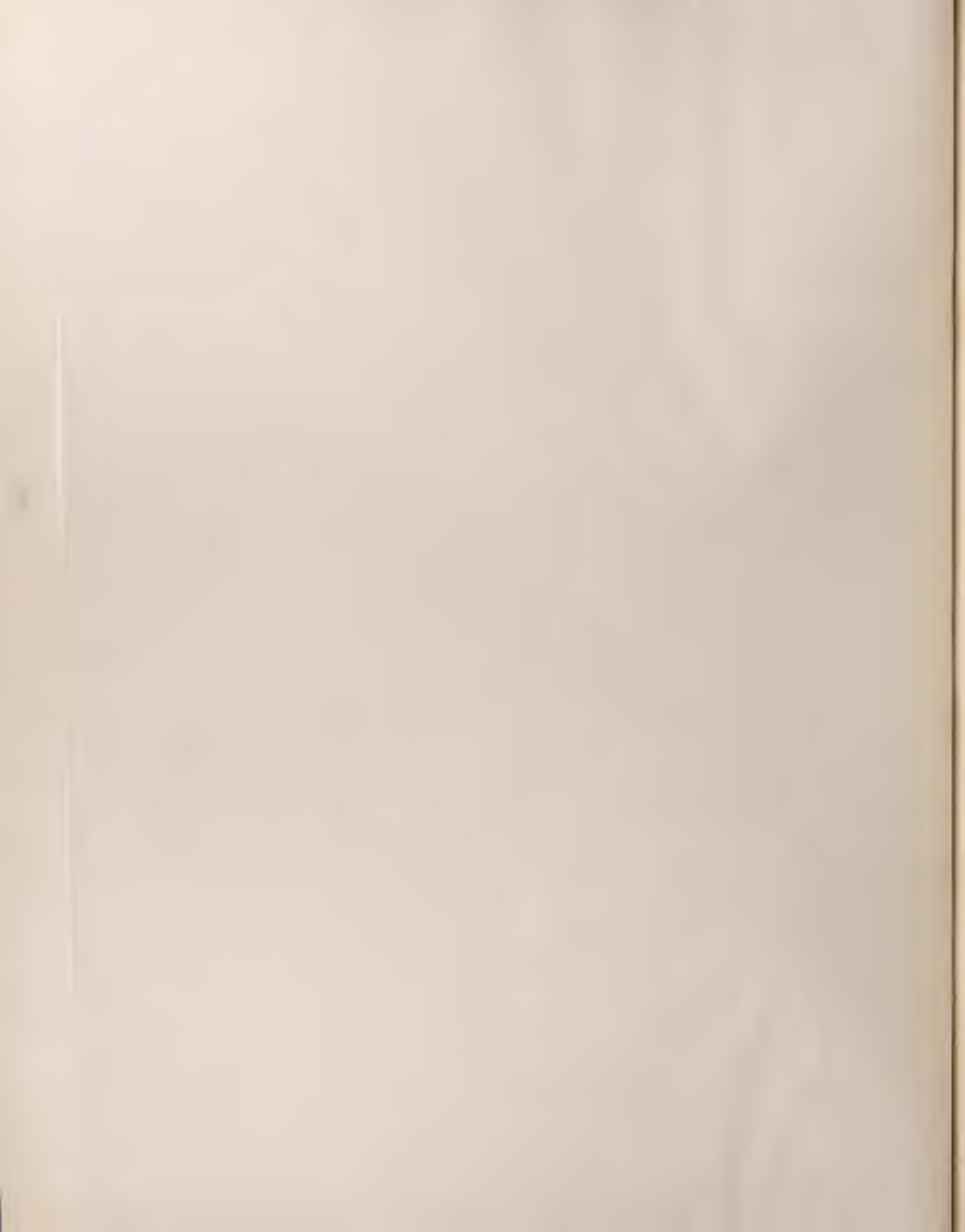
BY
S. W. WINE

ILLUSTRATION CO.





ST. PHILLIPS CATHEDRAL

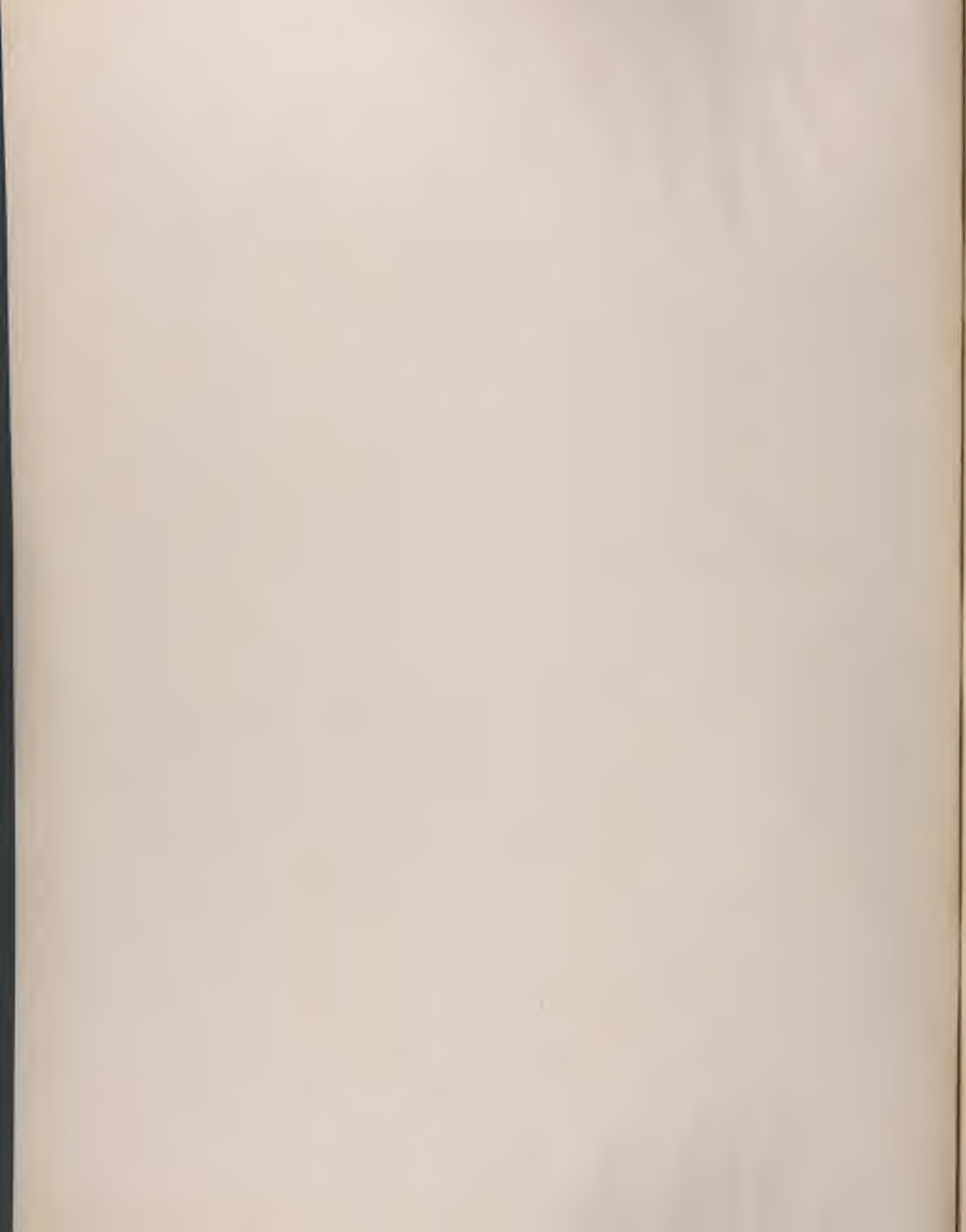




RESIDENCE OF J. A. FISCHER.



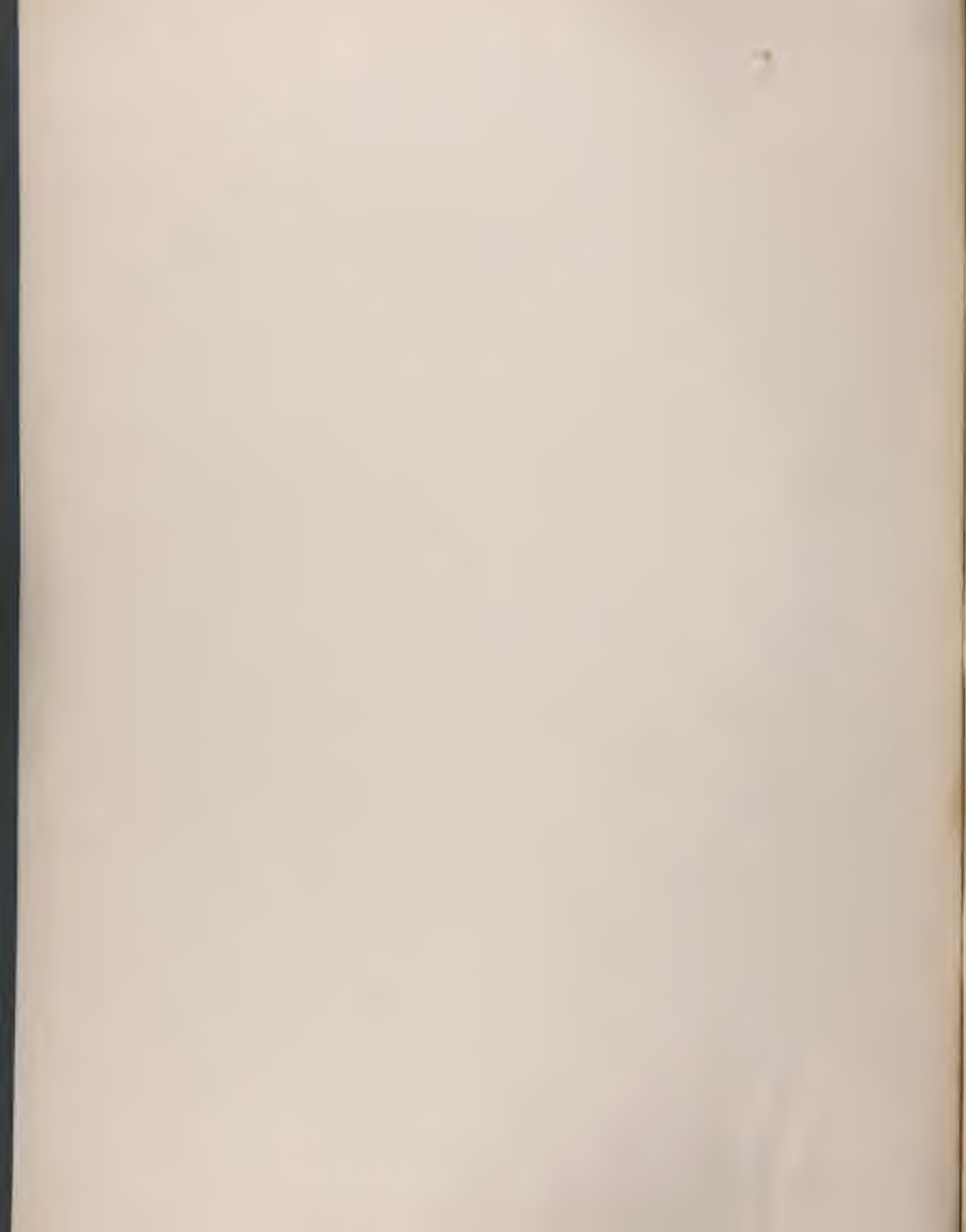
RESIDENCE OF PARK WOODWARD.





SCENES OF THE DAM NEAR ATLANTA—In Course of Construction.



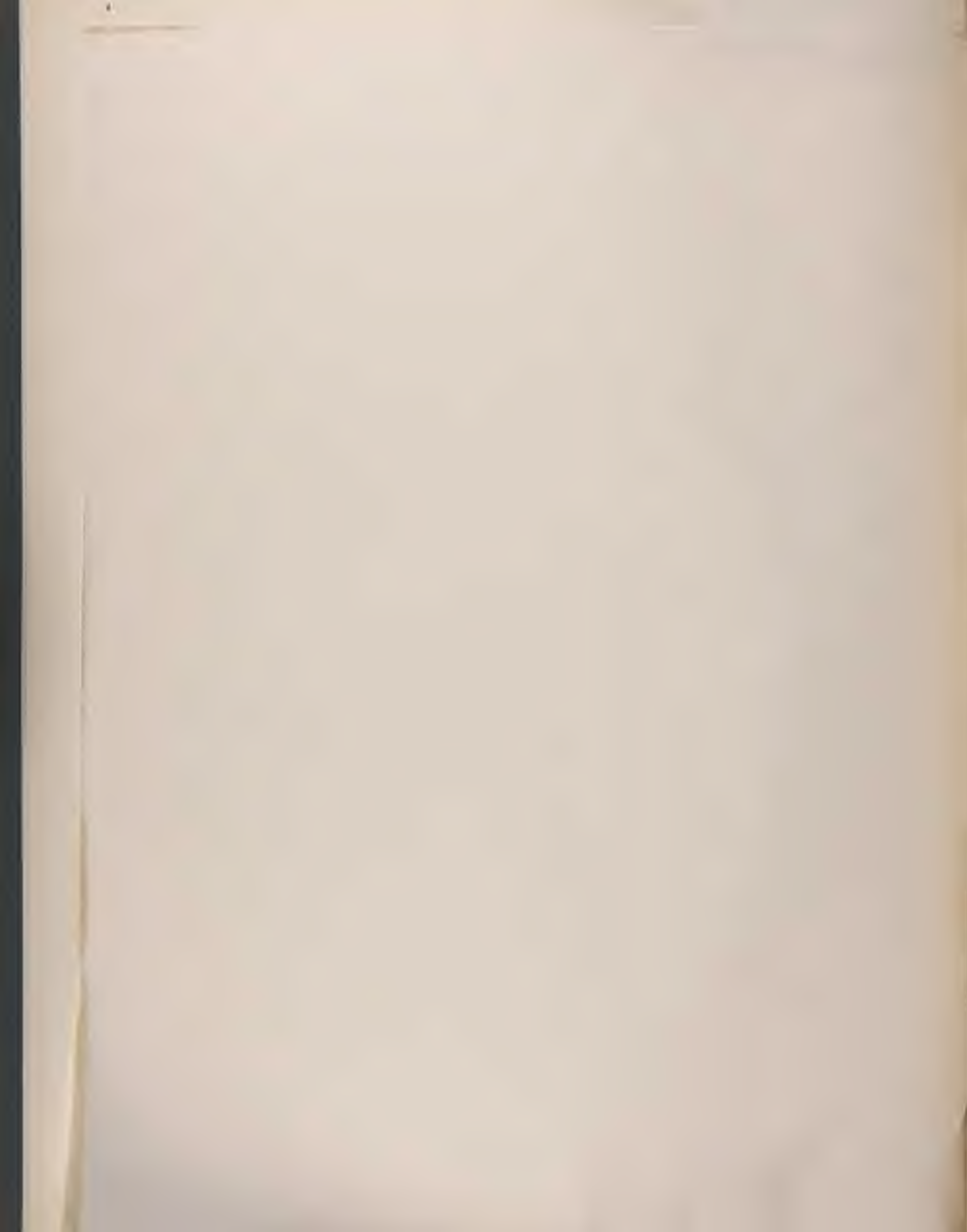




RESIDENCE OF J. A. MORRIS.



RESIDENCE OF THOMAS H. NORTHEN.





INTERIOR CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.





RESIDENCE OF W. L. CRUMLEY



RESIDENCE OF THOMAS PETERS



NORTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH



FOURTH NATIONAL BANK BUILDING.—In Course of Construction.—From Drawing.



The United States Government has just made an appropriation for the erection of a handsome Postoffice Building. The present building has been outgrown and will be replaced by a structure of a size equal to Atlanta's importance. The plans have not yet been drawn, but the structure will be modern in every detail.

The new Union Passenger Station which is in course of construction will be one of the handsomest stations in the South. It will cost \$1,600,000 when completed. Many old landmarks have been removed to make way for the depot, and its location is such that it is accessible to every railroad entering the city.

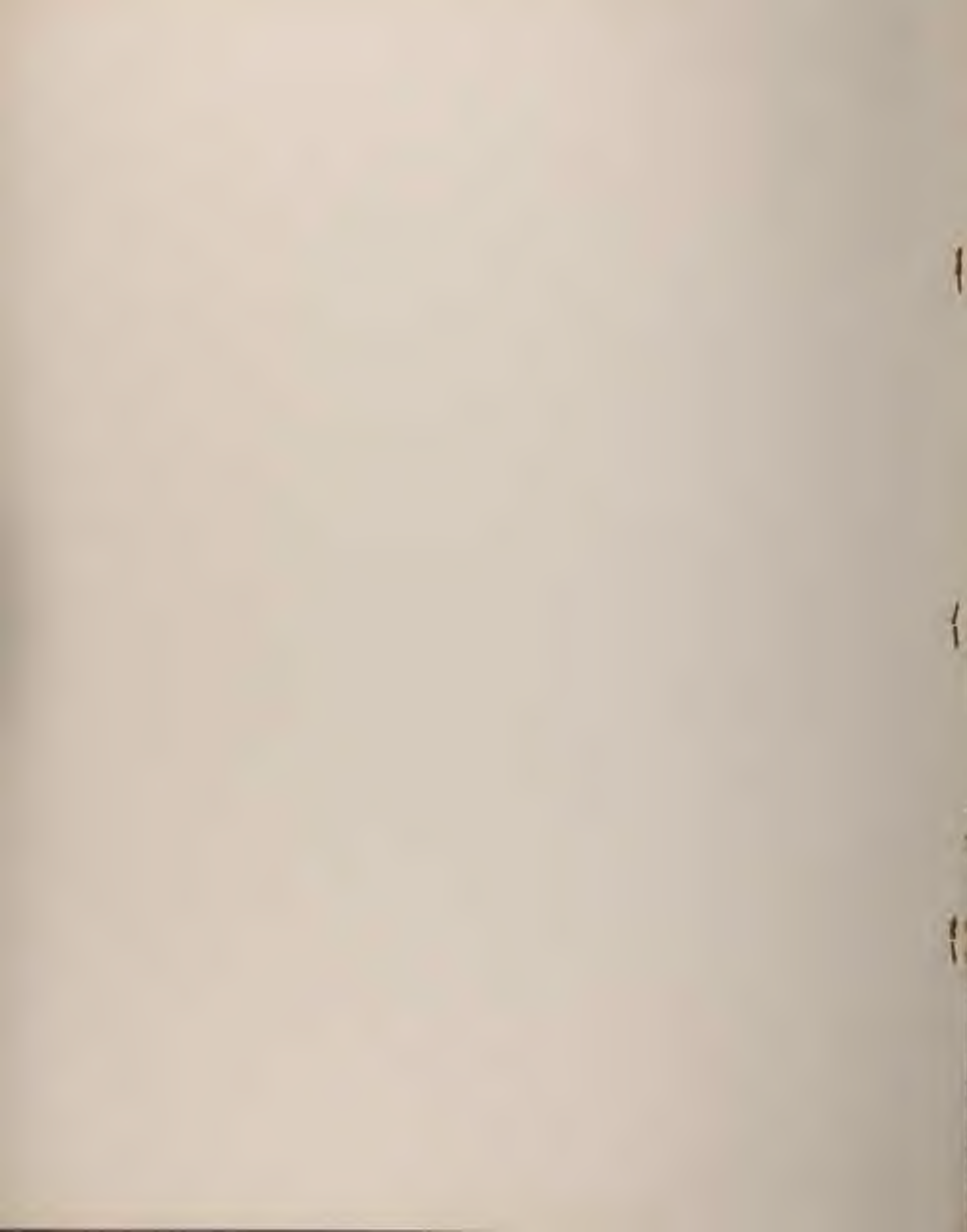
Of the smaller public buildings the Grady Hospital, named in honor of the late Henry W. Grady, and the City Police Barracks are of importance. Both are city institutions.

Atlanta was built around the railroads, and as a result the tracks pass through the very heart of the city. For many years the present passenger station was the most central point and all distances were measured from it. With the growth and extension of the city the center has changed. The dangerous grade crossings that were numerous have been reduced by the erection of viaducts. A number of handsome steel structures now grace the streets and make passage across the tracks free from the element of danger. The latest of these viaducts, which is at Peters street, has just been completed. There is a handsome structure at Mitchell street from which entrance to the new depot will be gained. Broad, Forsyth and Whitehall streets, in the very heart of the business district, are bridged with steel structures.

In appearance Atlanta is very much like a large Northern city. Within its limits there are more tall office buildings than in any other city of the South. The demands for office space made necessary by the large railroad and insurance interests, caused the erection of skyscrapers to be not only profitable but necessary. There are seven of these buildings ranging from ten to fifteen stories in height, and any number from six to nine stories high. This does not include the big hotel buildings.

The English American Building, a ten-story office building, erected in 1896, is exactly the shape of the flatiron building in New York, on a smaller scale. The building stands at the junction of Peachtree, Broad and Poplar streets, and is on a triangle. When it was erected it was thought by many that it could not be made sufficiently strong to withstand a wind storm, but the science of building overcame all obstacles. While page after page has been written about New York's flatiron building, it has occurred to few that the English American building is exactly the same shape, covering a smaller territory.

As a mule market Atlanta ranks third in the United States, and a visit to the mammoth stable where the mules are marketed is of particular interest. Hundreds of carloads of mules are brought here every year and shipped to all parts of the country. During the season the city is crowded with buyers and dealers, and the auction sales extend over several weeks. The stable

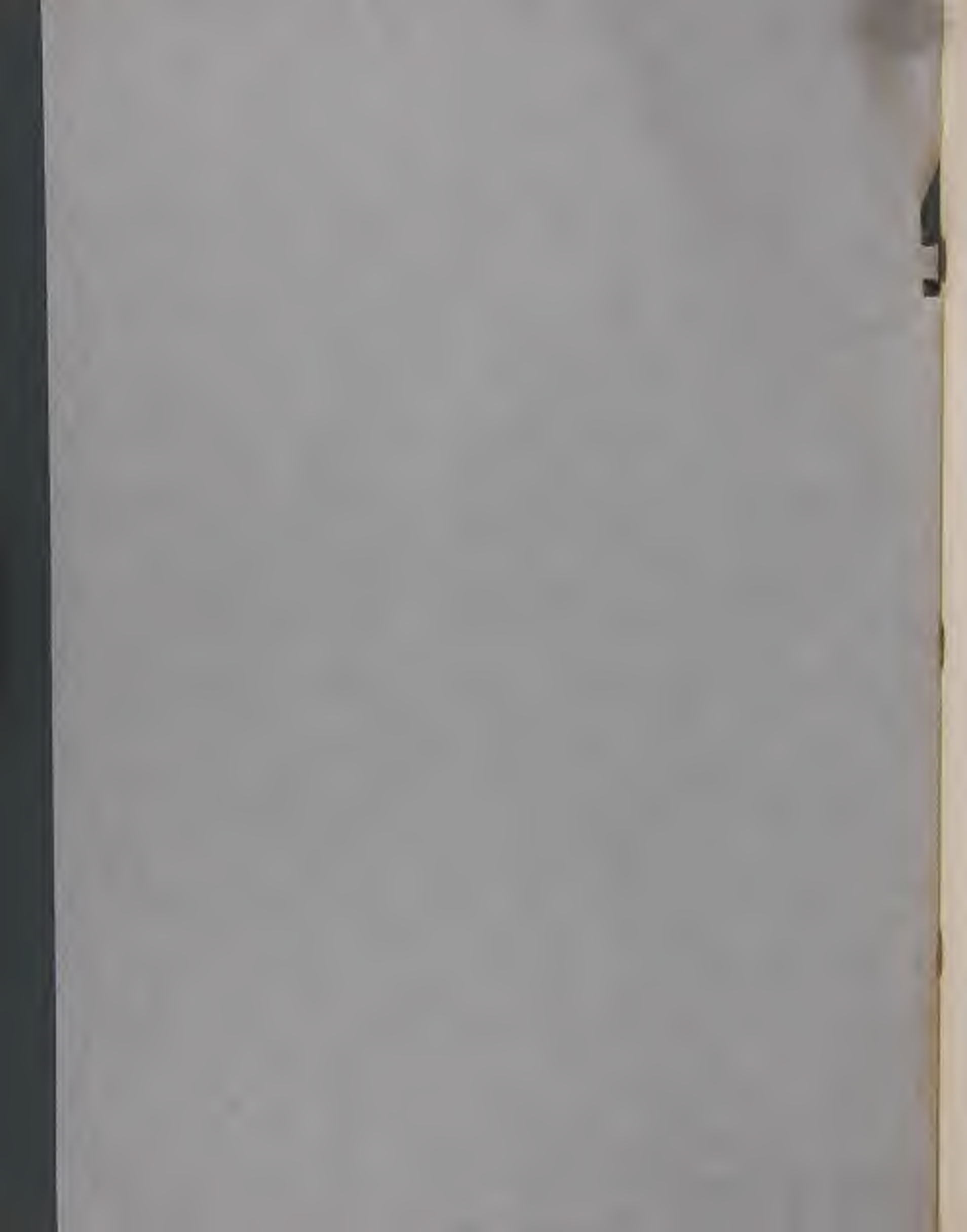


ART WORK
OF

Atlanta, Georgia.

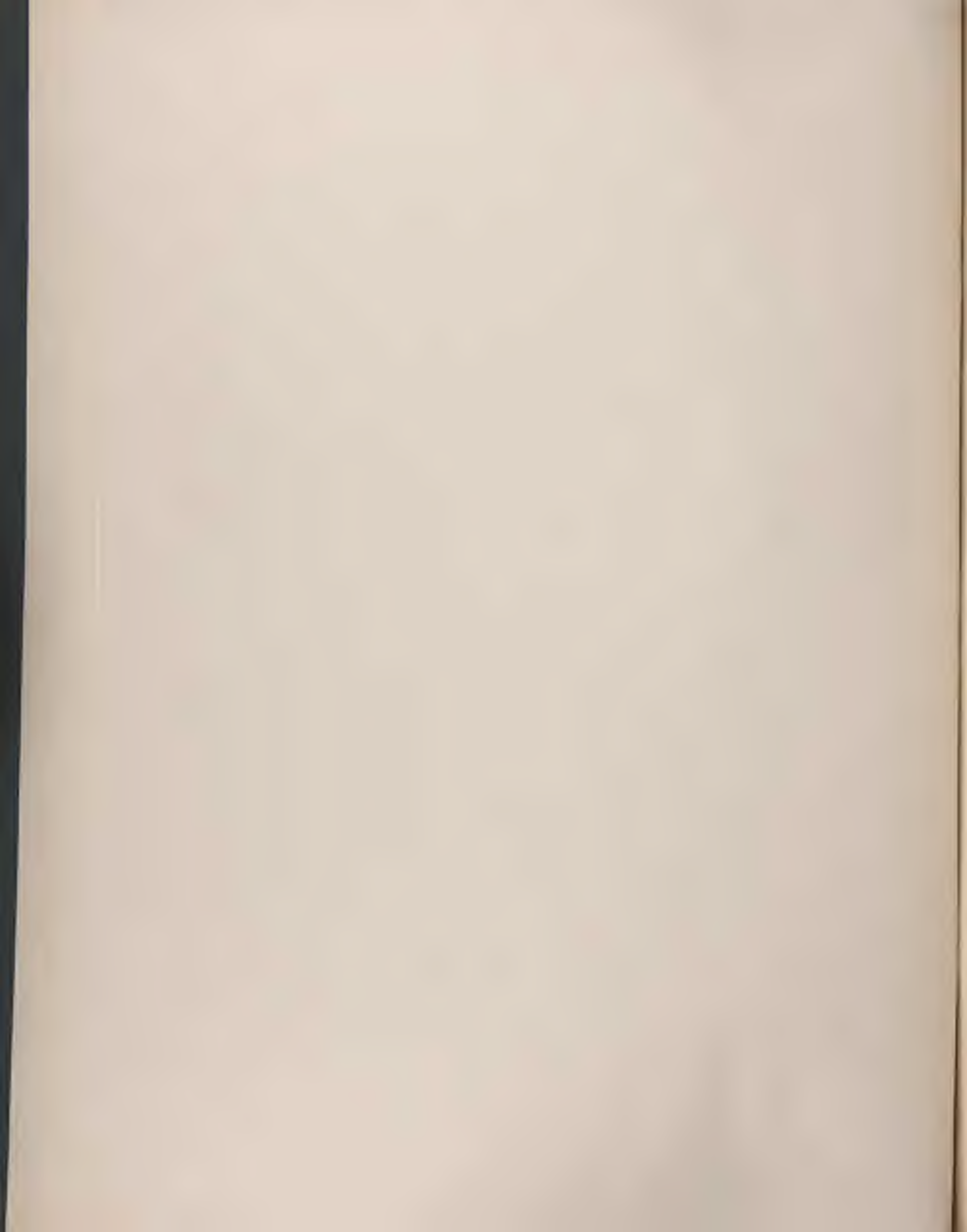
THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASTOR LENOX TILDEN FOUNDATION
NEW YORK





SCENES ON THE CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER.

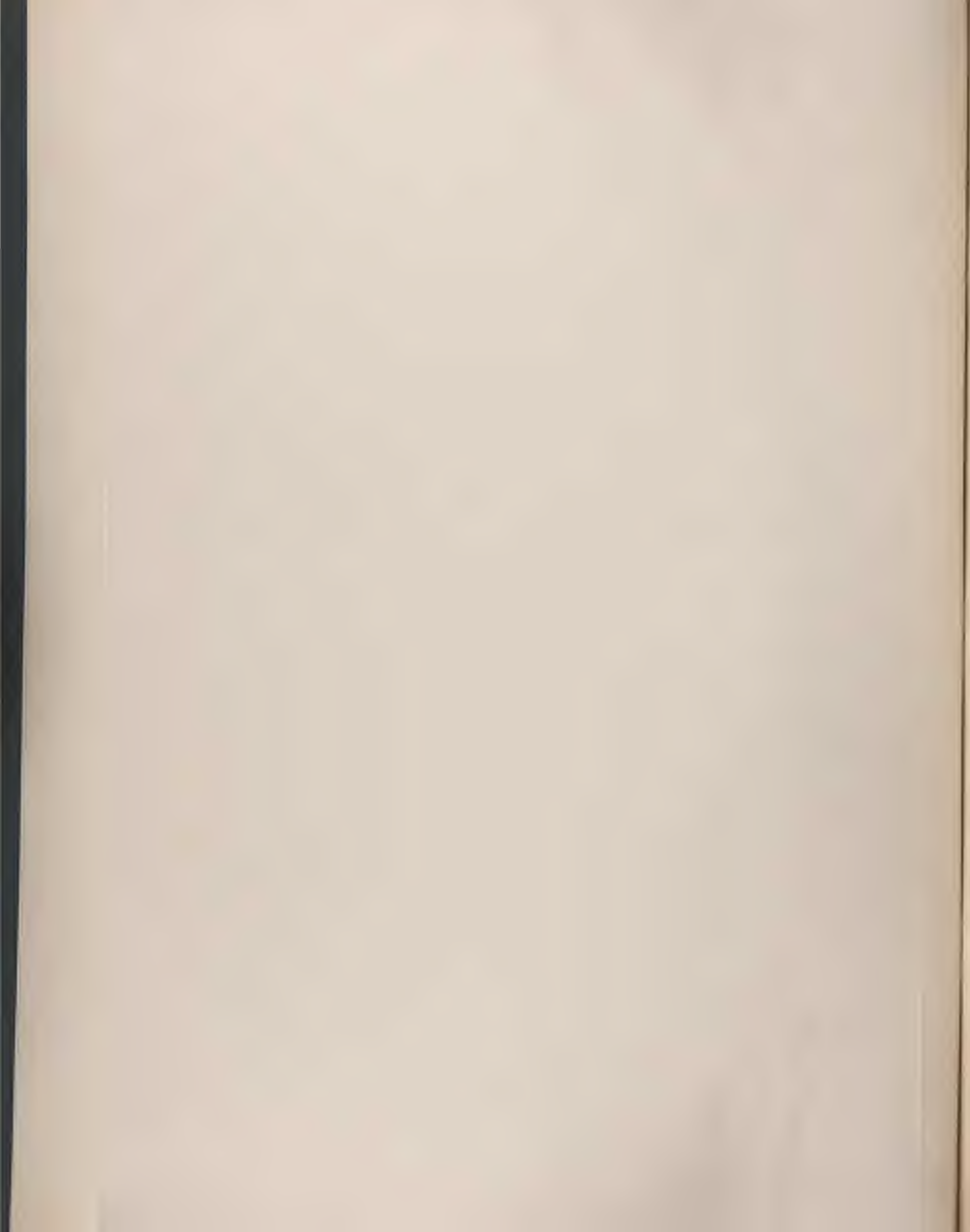




RESIDENCE OF FRANK G. LAKE.

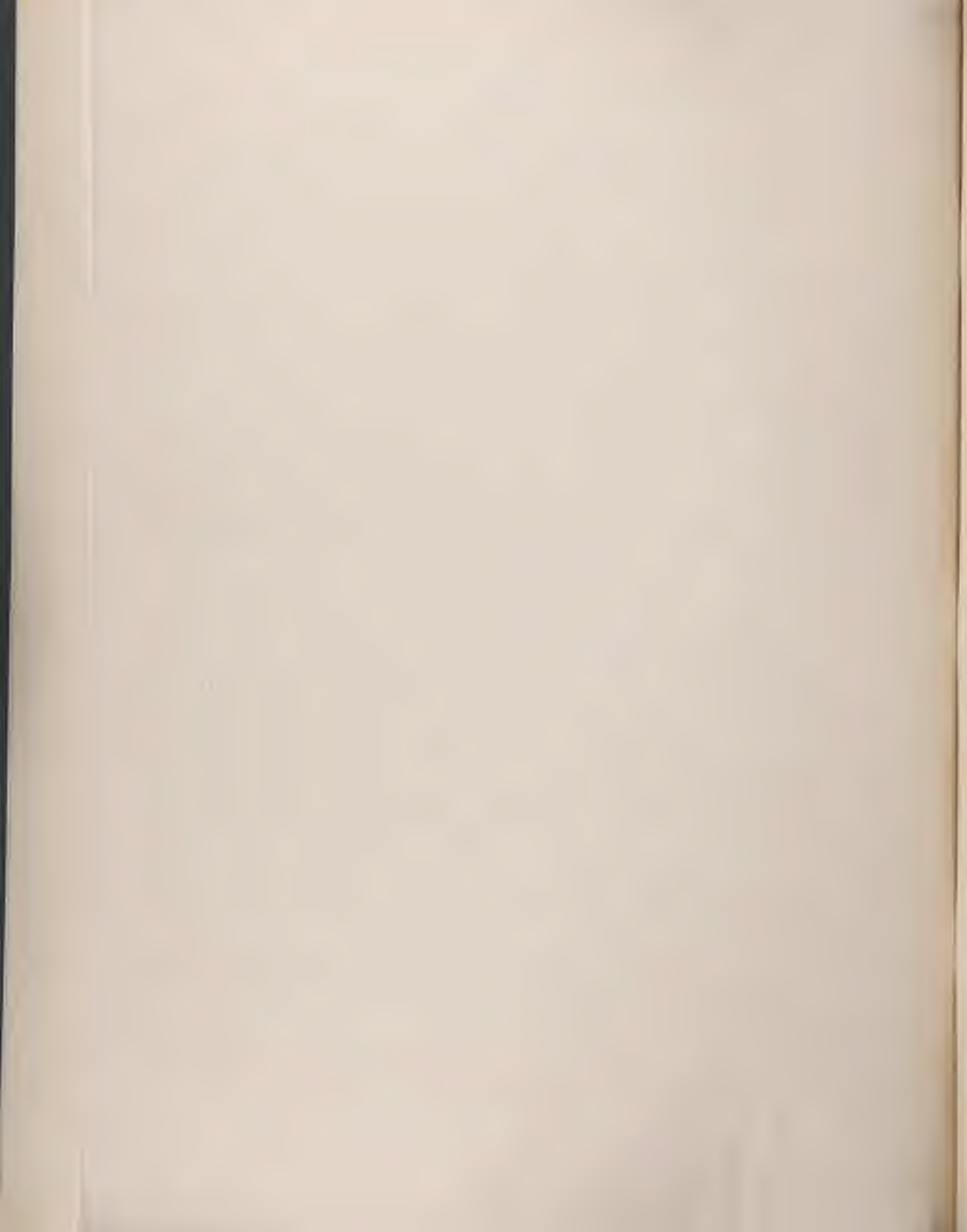


RESIDENCE OF W. A. HANCOCK.





CHURCH OF THE SACRED HEART.

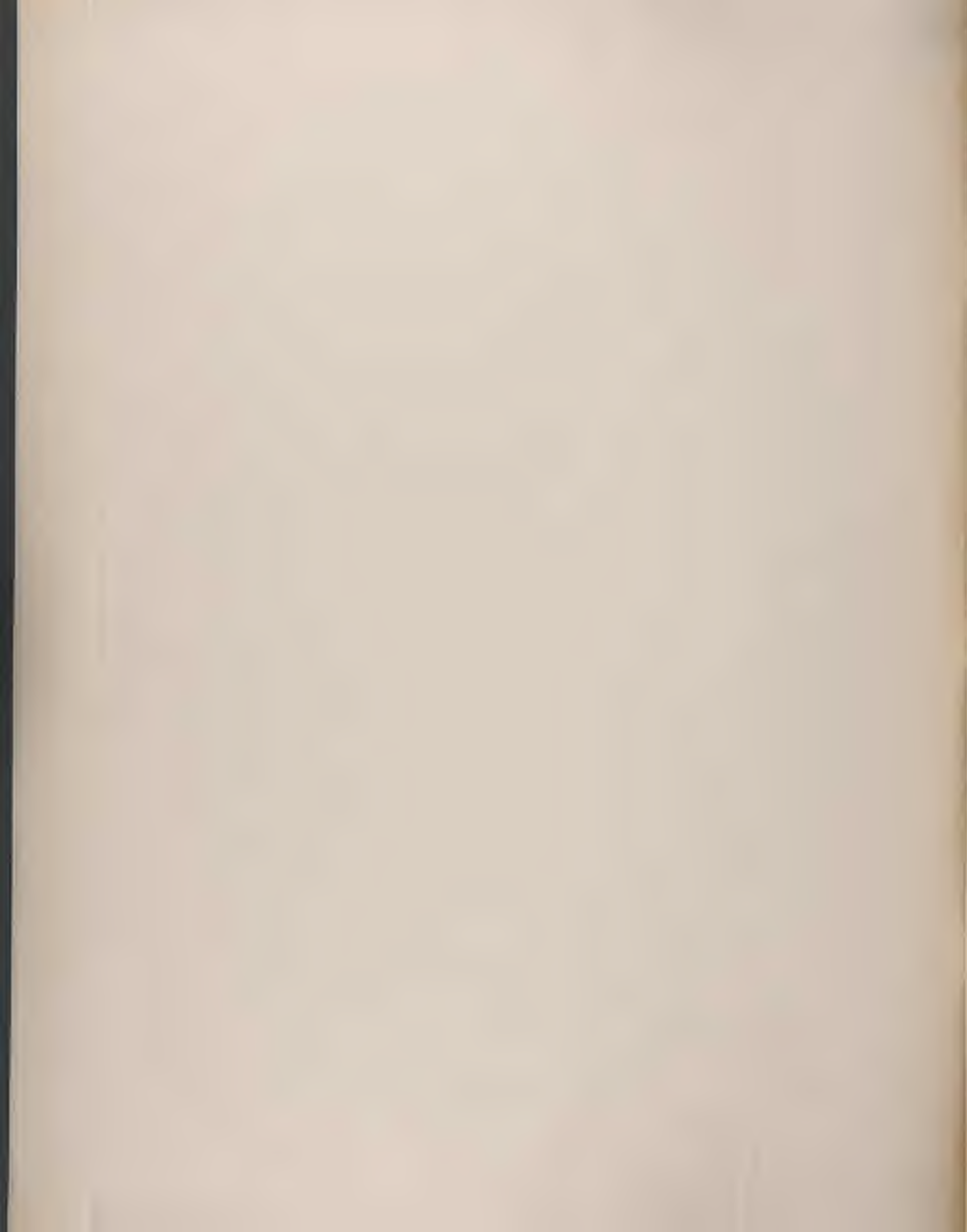




RESIDENCE OF W. J. CAMPBELL.



RESIDENCE OF JOHN D. MAUBY.





ATLANTA.—1867, 1887, 1902.





RESIDENCE OF THOMAS L. BISHOP



RESIDENCE OF HENRY L. COLLIER



RESIDENCE OF B. H. TREADWELL.



RESIDENCE OF HENRY LEWIS.

are built with a view to accommodating thousands of animals and at times they are overcrowded. The scenes presented at the stables and Stock Yards are typically Southern and form an interesting attraction for tourists.

A detachment of troops is stationed at the United States Reservation at all times. The Government has beautified the Reservation in many ways, and it is one of the most attractive spots in the state. The dress parades and band concerts attract visitors. The drive to the Port is a pretty one and is popular.

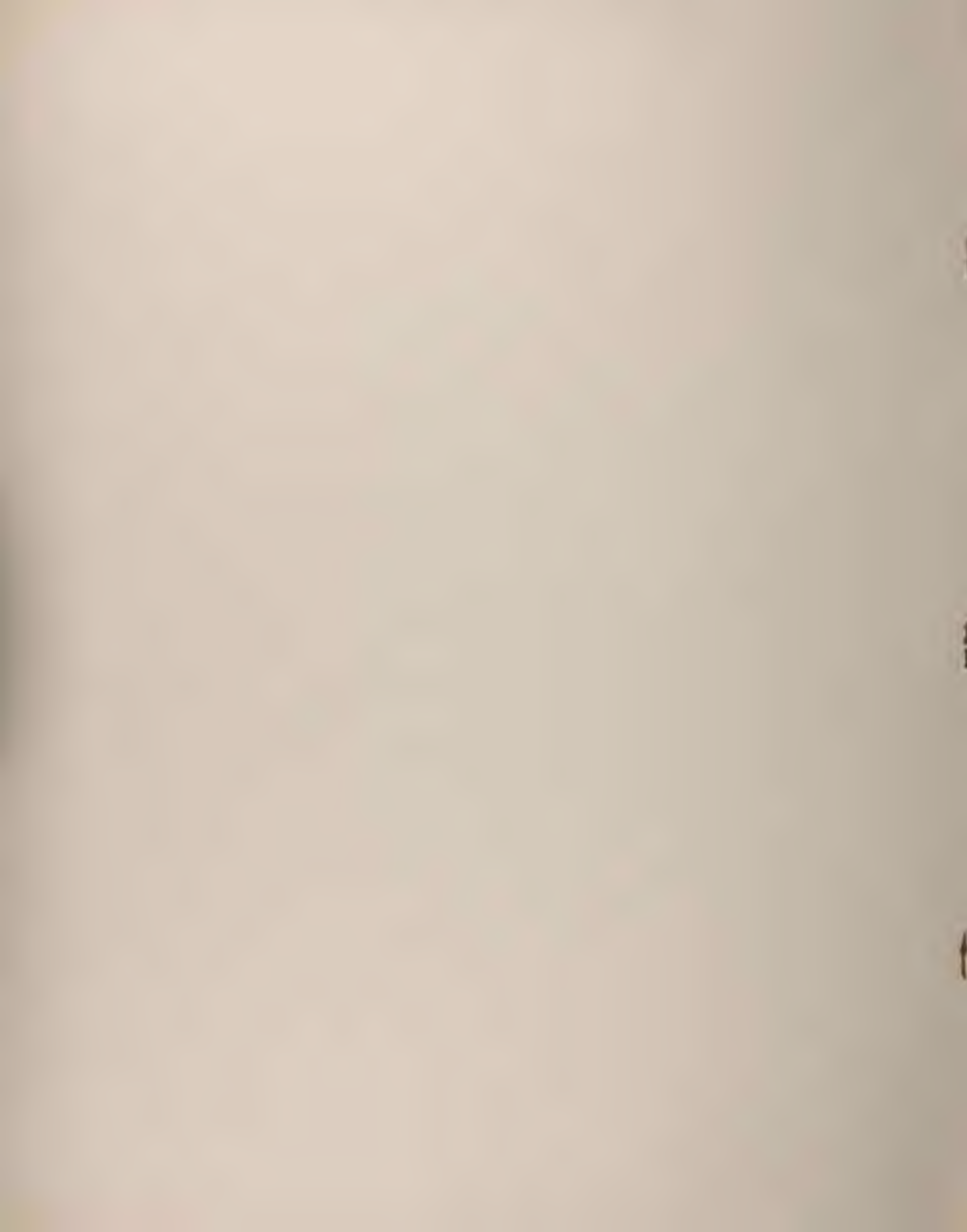
Few cities of Atlanta's size possess such a great mileage of street railway. The city is a veritable network of tracks, and every point within a wide radius is reached by trolley car. The city's good fortune in this respect is due largely to a fight between rival corporations which extended over a period of years and finally ended in a consolidation. The properties represent large values and the investment is one that has proved profitable.

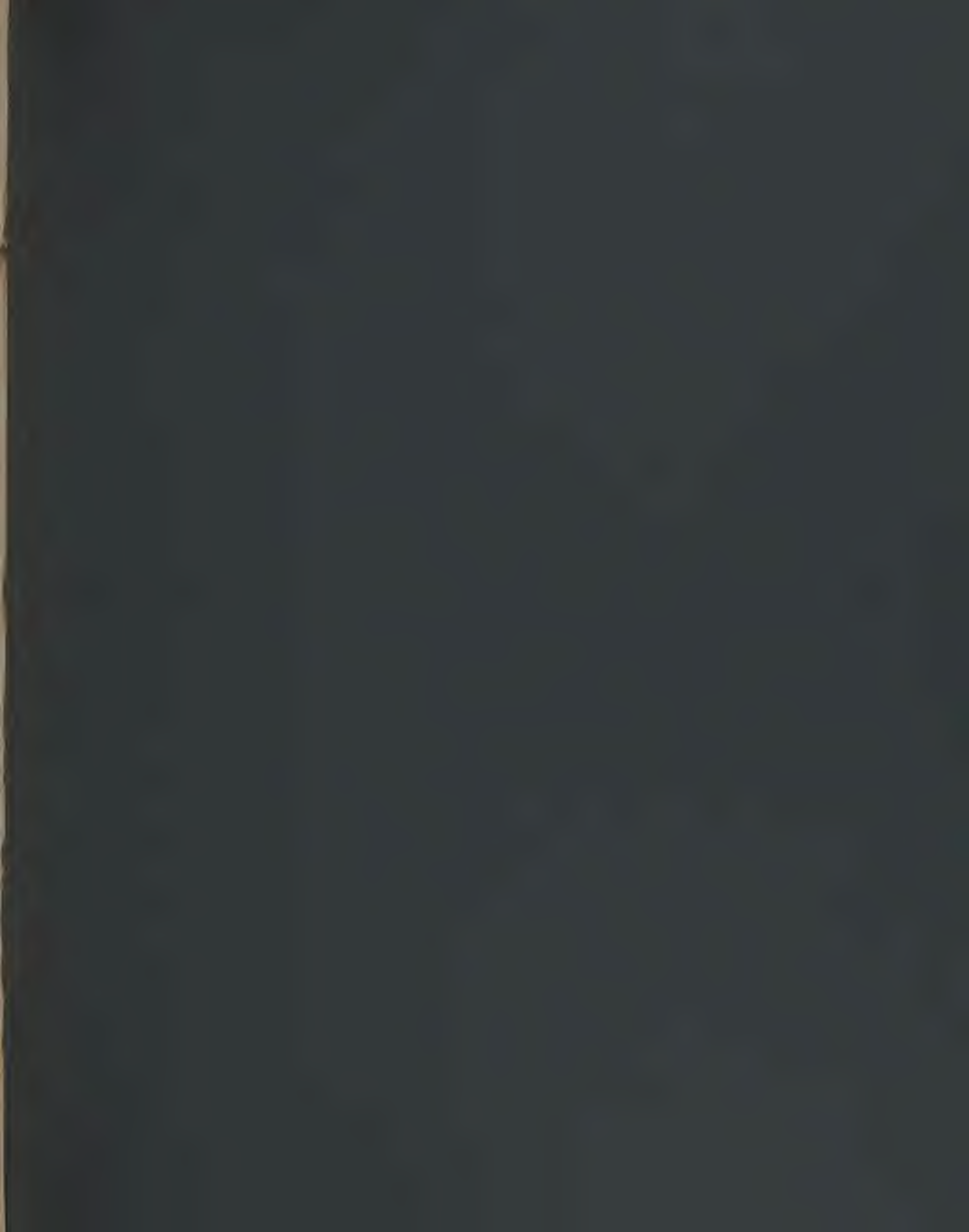
In the business district and in the residence sections are church edifices that have been erected with such rapidity as to make this feature a prominent one. Two of the largest churches have been forced to remove from the city's center by reason of the progress that made their locations undesirable. The new First Methodist Church, the congregation of which is one of the largest, richest and most fashionable in the South, is in the course of completion. Its removal from the business district to the residence portion of Peachtree street has made possible the erection of a handsome edifice. The structure is of granite and marble and its style of architecture is attractive. The interior will be finished in a gorgeous manner.

The First Baptist Church, the leading church of that denomination, will soon begin the erection of a new building on Peachtree street. Like the First Methodist Church, it has been forced to seek a new home. The church property was condemned by the Government for postoffice purposes. The present building was too small for its purposes and the necessity for the erection of a new church was welcomed.

Among the newer churches are the St. Mark's Methodist, the North Avenue Presbyterian, and the Sacred Heart, Catholic, all located on Peachtree street. Just off this fashionable boulevard the Christian Scientists have erected a church which is a model of elegance and beauty. Every suburb is well equipped with churches of all denominations and a remarkable variety of artistic taste has been displayed.

Little attention seems to have been given to the erection of memorial monuments in the city, and the principal monument is that erected by the city in honor of the late Henry W. Grady, orator and philanthropist. Largely due to the efforts of Henry Grady is the spirit of harmony which prevails between the two sections so widely separated by the civil war. He gave his life to the work of reconciling the two sections and in spreading broadcast the views of the South and her representative citizens. He was for the advancement of Atlanta above all





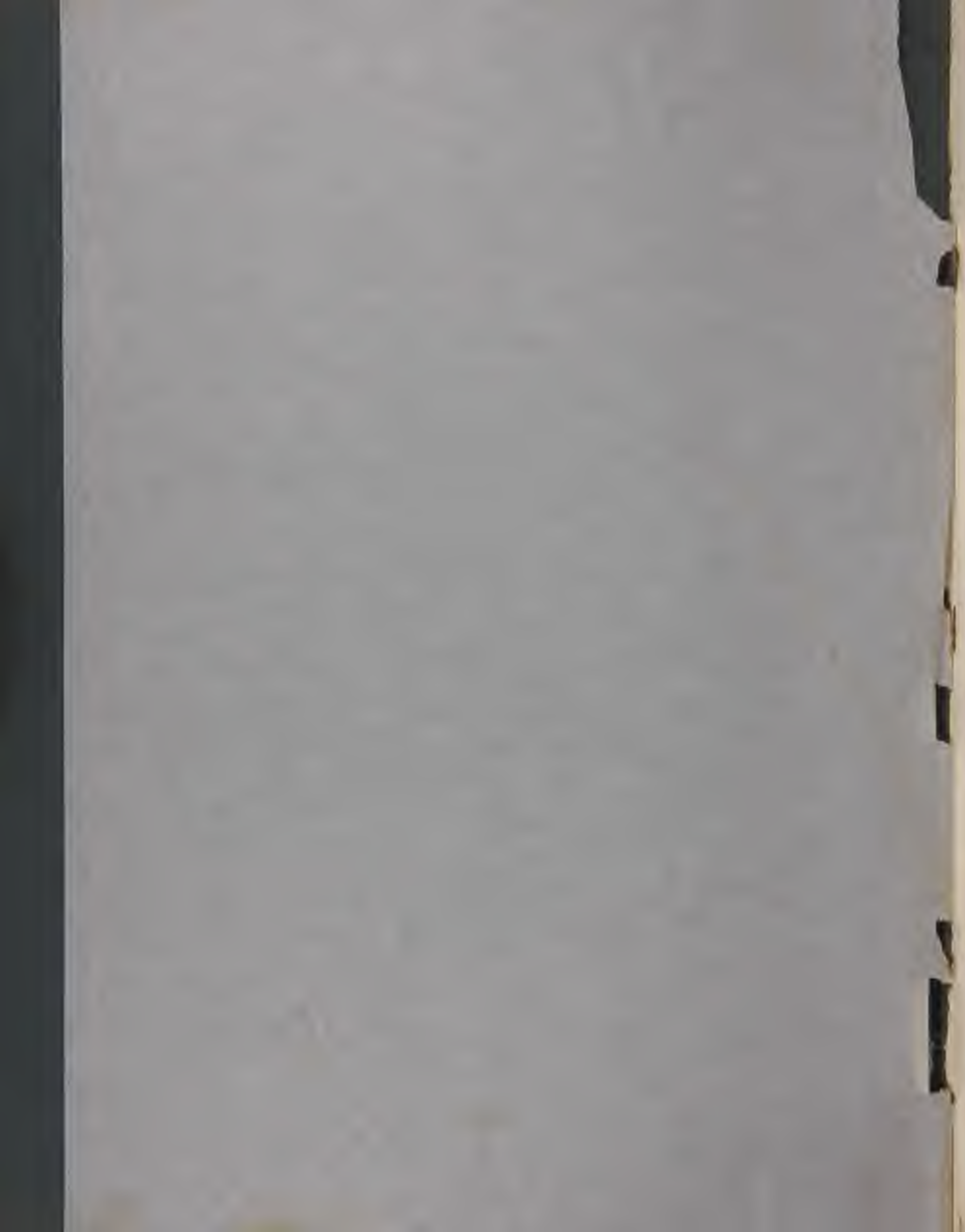
ART WORK

OF

Atlanta, Georgia

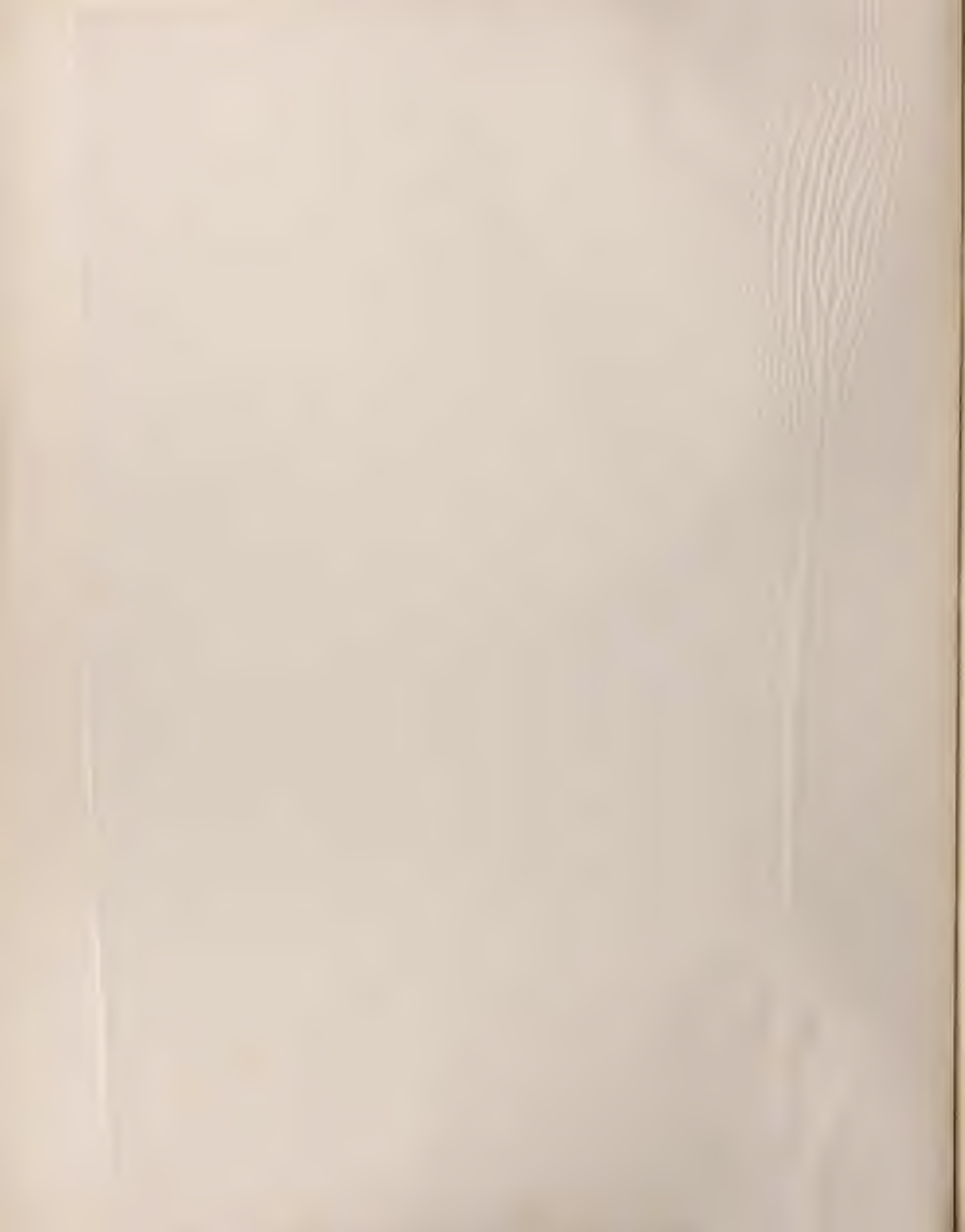
THE NINE PARTS

ILLUSTRATION CO.





CHURCH AND COLLEGE OF THE MARIST FATHERS





RESIDENCE OF JOSEPH C. GREENFIELD.



RESIDENCE OF J. J. MADDON.





ENGLISH-AMERICAN BUILDING.





RESIDENCE OF J. L. ANDERSON.



RESIDENCE OF H. F. SAMS.





RESIDENCE OF W. L. FAIR.



RESIDENCE OF M. L. THROWER.





RESIDENCE OF ALBERT STEINER.



RESIDENCE OF V. A. LOVELACE.

also, and the spirit which he inculcated through the medium of the Atlanta Constitution and the lecture platform are evidenced today by what is termed "The Atlanta Spirit."

At the junction of Peachtree and West Peachtree streets has been erected the Erskine Memorial Fountain, a gift to the city. In the State Capital Building stands a monument to the late Benjamin Hill, Vice-President of the Confederate States.

The spirit of progress that has marked Atlanta's career has not been so great as to cause the memories of the past to be overlooked or those who contributed to its success and development to be forgotten in the haste and strenuousness that accompanies the making of a metropolis. The two big cemeteries, in their beautiful appearance, are demonstrative of this statement. Oakland, the city's own cemetery, has been beautified in such a manner as befits the last resting place of loved ones, and large sums of money are spent upon it annually. The marble shafts that rise from the graveyard and the flowers and trees that adorn it combine to make it one of the most attractive cemeteries in the South. One section of the place is reserved for the men who fell defending Atlanta during the civil war and for those who are rapidly falling out of the ranks. A marble tablet with appropriate inscriptions marks the resting place of each war veteran. On Decoration Day the city pays tribute to these heroes, and their section of the cemetery is covered with flowers and flags and an honorary salute is fired over their graves.

West View Cemetery in the western portion of the city is larger and newer. It is located on a series of low rolling hills and gives excellent opportunity for the landscape gardeners' work. In this cemetery is located the vault in which rests the body of the late Henry W. Grady. The family vaults of many prominent and distinguished Southern families have also been built here.

Hollywood Cemetery, located near the Chattahoochee river, is a country cemetery, but has been beautified to such an extent that it is well worth visiting.

The National Cemetery, in which the soldiers of the United States Army are buried, is located eighteen miles from Atlanta, at Marietta, Ga.

The city is governed by Council, Board of Aldermen and Mayor. In the conduct of the various departments the board system is used. For each department a board is elected by the General Council. In some instances the Council elects the chiefs of departments and in others the Board has control of this matter. Under this system politics naturally enter into the matter, but there has never been any corruption in the City Government, and Atlanta is recognized as a model among clean cities. Many distinguished men have occupied the office of Mayor and the leading citizens have, without compensation or the hope of reward, served upon the boards of the various departments.

One of the greatest prizes of the city is its health. This is watched closely through all seasons of the year, and the Health Department is given large sums of money annually with which to preserve health. The sewer system has been extended and perfected from time to

time, and a problem has been presented owing to the great distance of the trunk sewers from any waterway; but the greater difficulties have been surmounted and the drainage of the community is well nigh perfect. The Health Department has charge of cleaning the streets, and this work is done with care. The streets present a pretty appearance, and sweepers are continually at work upon them. In this respect Atlanta ranks high among the municipalities.

Perhaps the best known of the departments is the Fire Department, of which W. R. Joyner is chief. Chief Joyner is known throughout the country as one of the most successful fire fighters in the world. He is at present President of the National Association of Fire Chiefs and is the leading authority on fire-lighting methods. The Fire Department has kept pace with the growth of the city and reached its present high efficiency from a volunteer department. Chief Joyner is in absolute control of the department, though there is a board of fire masters. His is the one department that is absolutely free from politics. To this fact he attributes, in a large degree, his success in coping with the fire fiend. His men are selected purely upon their merits and abilities as fire fighters.

The city owns its Water Works and the water supply is procured from the Chattahoochee river, nine miles distant. The river is a muddy stream, but by a process of filtration the water is made clear and pure and is used freely for drinking purposes. The system has been duplicated and all possibility of an accident that might cut off the water supply has been obviated. The department is in charge of General Manager Park Woodward, under the direction of a Board of Water Commissioners.

The Police Department is governed by a Board of Police Commissioners that makes its own rules and controls the department, electing the chief and the men. John W. Hall is the present chief and has brought the department to a high state of efficiency. He has been given more freedom in the conduct of the department than any former chief. The Police Board is a political body, but at the present time is placing the affairs of the department more in the hands of its chief. The Police Headquarters and City Jail is one of the prettiest of the public buildings.

The City Schools are under the direction of a Board of Education, elective by Council, and the Superintendent is appointed by the Board. Major W. F. Slamm, a well known educator, has retained this position for a long period of years. Many people have been attracted to Atlanta by reason of the efficiency of the public schools and the excellent facilities offered. There are two high schools and a large number of grammar schools, of eight grades each. The schools have not quite kept pace with the growth of the city in the matter of numbers, and every September they are overcrowded. The school buildings are handsome and the curriculum is of a high order.

The Georgia School of Technology, a state institution, is located on the outskirts of the city. This University is one of the best known technical schools in the country, and its rolls contain the names of boys from every Southern state. The building, dormitories and shops



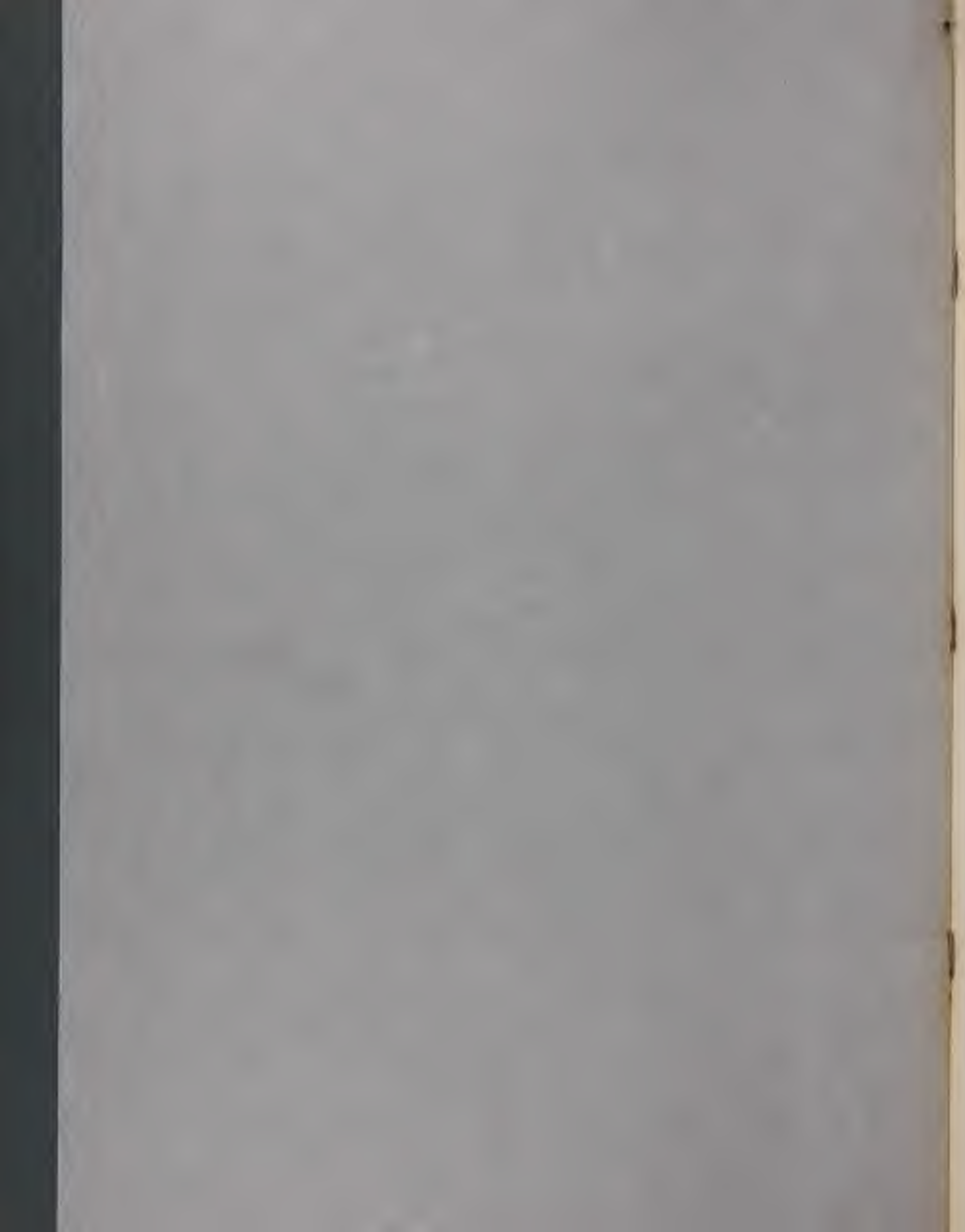
ART WORK

OF

Atlanta, Georgia.

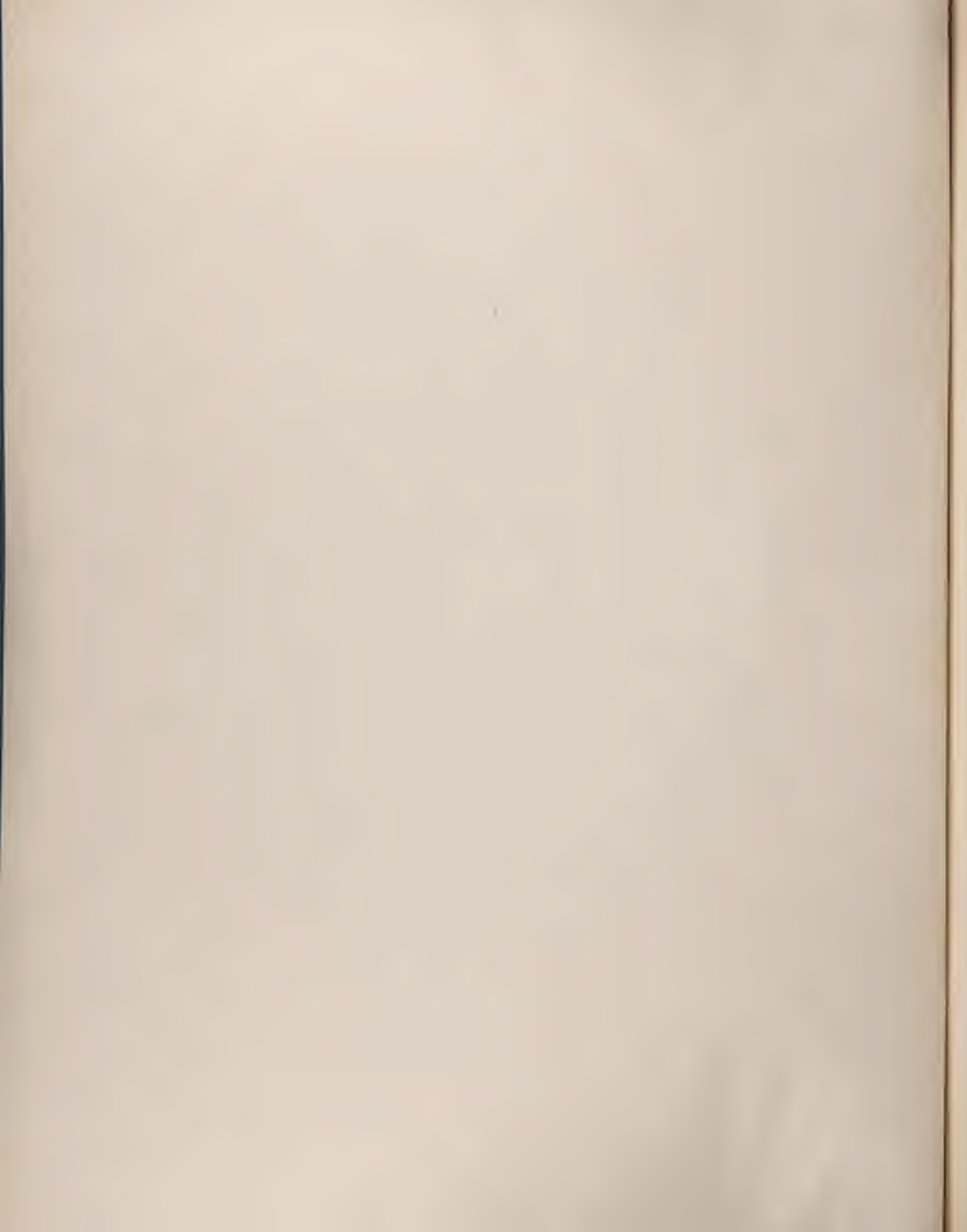
WOOD-MINE-PARK

ILLUSTRATION





SOUTHERN FEMALE COLLEGE.—College Park.

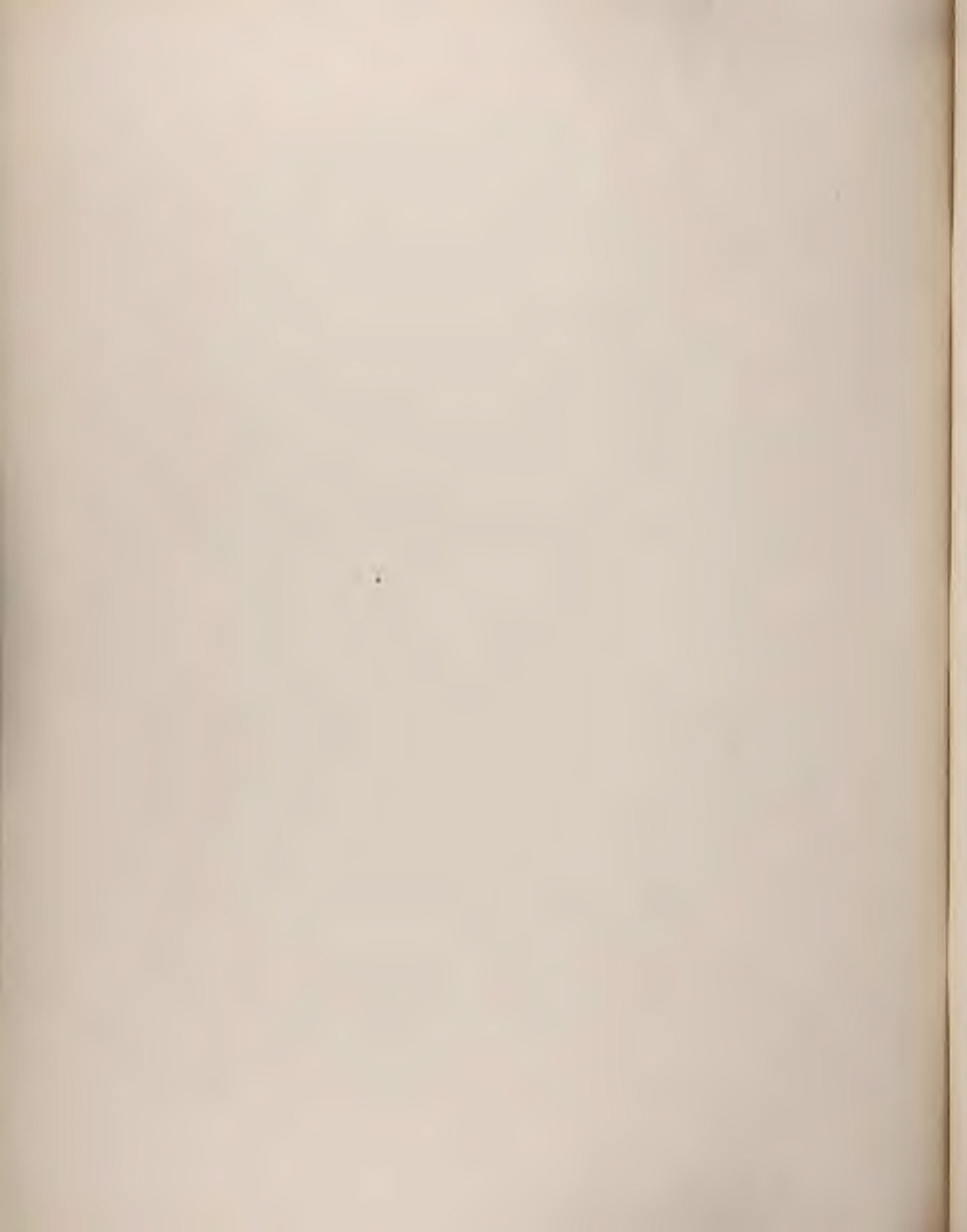




RESIDENCE OF J. G. OGLESBY.



RESIDENCE OF JOHN R. WILKINSON.





RESIDENCE OF W. WOODS WHITE.—College Park.

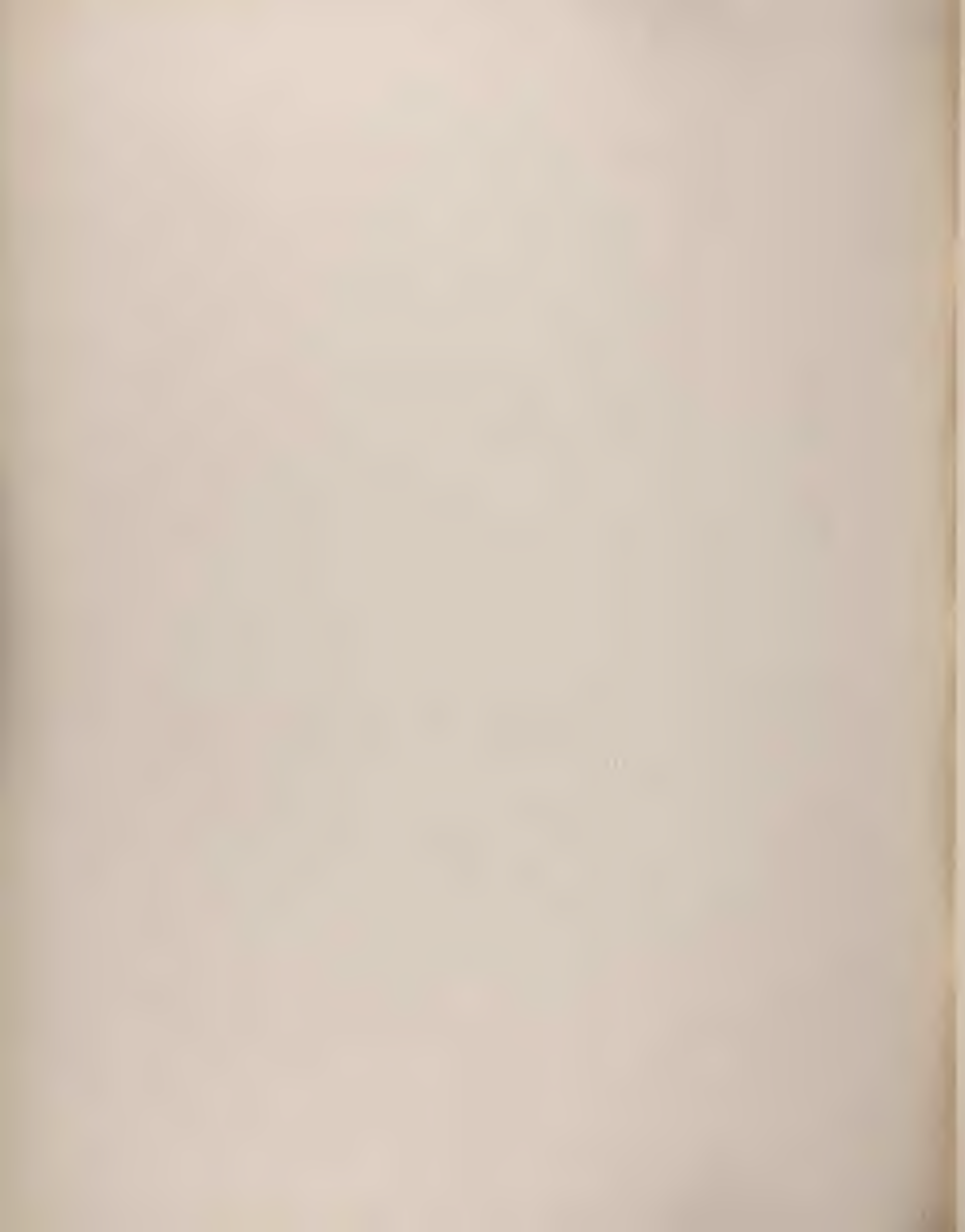


RESIDENCE OF JOHN C. WILSON.—College Park.





ATLANTA BAPTIST COLLEGE.





RESIDENCE OF W. L. COSGROVE.



RESIDENCE OF THOMAS S. LEWIS.





RESIDENCE OF M. M. TURNER.



RESIDENCE OF CHARLES R. WINSHIP.



cover a wide area of ground. The school attracted the attention of the late Aaron French, of Philadelphia, who was liberal in his donations. The institution is in charge of Captain Lyman Hall, a graduate of Annapolis.

There are a number of negro educational institutions on the outskirts of the city. These have been erected by means of donations and funds raised in Northern cities and supported by endowments.

On the Chattahoochee river there is, in course of construction, an immense dam which will give power to an electric power company. The work is a remarkable piece of engineering, and the cost will be more than a million dollars. Power from this plant will be brought into the city and the greater portion of it has been contracted for by the street railway company. Near this dam another company is erecting a power plant and will use the electricity for a railroad between Atlanta and Gainesville.

A great amount of electric power is used by small manufacturers. The city is filled with small industries of this kind and in most instances the motive power is electricity. The electric power is controlled by the street railway company, and that organization has contracted for the power to be produced by one of the new plants.

The success of small industries has been largely due to the unusual railroad facilities offered them. Atlanta is the gateway to a large and prosperous territory and is the distinct railroad center of the South. Railroad offices are in all the large buildings, and the freight and passenger departments conduct a great portion of their executive business from this point.

A number of cotton mills are located in and about Atlanta, giving employment to a large force of laborers. During the busy seasons these mills work day and night, and add much to the importance of the city as a manufacturing town.

The railroads are making important improvements for the handling of freight in this territory. Three roads are making extensive additions to their freight-yard facilities. Progress has driven the freight yards to the outskirts and the increase of business has made the enlargement of the yards necessary. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are being spent in this work.

Atlanta's credit as a municipality is equalled by that of few other cities. The authorities have been able to borrow sums of money to meet unexpected demands, and Atlanta bonds are among the municipal bonds that the Government accepts from National Banks in lieu of Government bonds. Atlanta City Bonds are eagerly sought after and are always quoted above par.

Atlanta's banking institutions are among the most substantial in the South. There are four National Banks and a number of large private institutions. The clearings of the banks show a large increase each year. Through these banking institutions is obtained a large part of the money needed to move the cotton crop in Georgia every fall. The banks are located in the large office buildings, and are furnished in a manner befitting their importance in the commercial world.

